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THE LESSON MATERIAL OF THIS TEXT COMPRISES THE FIRST UNITS, ABOUT ONE-THIRD, OF A NEW COURSE IN ELEMENTARY CHINESE. THE CHIEF AIM OF THE MATERIAL IS TO PROVIDE DRILLS TO ENABLE A STUDENT TO ACQUIRE AN ACTIVE FACILITY IN SPOKEN CHINESE. EACH LESSON UNIT CONTAINS (1) CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AND DIALOGS, (2) SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY, AND (3) PRONUNCIATION DRILLS. EMPHASIS IS ON THE LEARNING OF SENTENCE PATTERNS, THAT IS, LEARNING WHAT SUBSTITUTIONS ARE POSSIBLE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE WHEREVER CULTURALLY PERMISSIBLE. THE VOCABULARY USED IS SMALL, BUT SPECIALLY CHOSEN FOR ITS HIGH-FREQUENCY USAGE. (GC)

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Units 1-6

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The attached lesson material comprises the first few units, about one third of a projected new course, which when completed will constitute an elementary text for Chinese covering approximately the same basic constructions that are included in the Yale text "Speak Chinese". The chief aim of our text is to provide enough drill so as to enable the student to acquire an ACTIVE spoken facility in Chinese. Emphasis is concentrated on the learning of sentence patterns with adequate drills for fluency and acquiring versatility, that is learning what substitutions are possible within the framework of the linguistic structure wherever this is culturally permissible. The vocabulary is small, but specially chosen for its high frequency and usefulness for adult speakers, especially those who will be using the language in Chinese speech areas. Various supplementary vocabulary lists are introduced for the special practical needs of learners who are in a Chinese-speaking area.

Organization of the Course

Each unit contains an introductory part (O) consisting of Classroom Phrases and Pronunciation Drill (A). New vocabulary items are first presented in the Vocabulary Build-Up (B). The main part of each unit (C) consists of a series of brief Basic Dialogues followed by presentation of the pattern and drills. The Basic Dialogue is intended to supply an appropriate linguistic and cultural context for each new word and pattern. The drills are to exemplify the pattern further, show certain possibilities of substitution, and also serve to introduce new terms. Concluding each section is a formal analysis of the pattern, with explanatory notes if needed. Each unit may contain several such sections, each organized in the same manner. A brief section of exercises (D) follows. Towards the end of each lesson there are a substantial number of Dialogues (E), each of which is a self-contained short conversation. Everything else in each unit leads up to and prepares the student for these longer dialogues which show how the vocabulary and patterns learned in shorter utterances can be combined or varied in a different context. Last of all, (F) the student is encouraged to converse freely within the limit of his knowledge of constructions and vocabulary, guided by the model of the preceding Dialogues. Short conversations are possible from the very first unit. More and more time should be devoted to the Free Conversation section as the student progresses through the course. From time to time a Story (G) will be included to give practice on longer connected stretches of narrative. These are also useful to test comprehension.

Although the classroom phrases and all patterns are to be thoroughly memorized, it will be seen that the emphasis in this course is not on rote repetition but on development of fluency and versatility. To achieve success, the methods of guided imitation, thorough drilling and correction and intensivity are all essential ingredients. The course is designed to be guided by a linguist working with a trained tutor who is a native speaker of the language. Except for the explanations given by the linguist, only Chinese should be used in class.

Classroom Phrases and Supplementary Vocabulary

Each of the early units in the course starts off with a list of Classroom Phrases to be memorized and used from the very outset and in all subsequent units to encourage the use of Chinese only in the drill sessions. In later units, various social and polite expressions will take the place of the classroom phrases. Such phrases are not necessarily analyzed grammatically when first introduced, but only briefly glossed. The particular patterns or grammatical points involved will be taken up in due course in the main body of the text, and the individual vocabulary items will be glossed again when they reappear as a reminder to the students. The words themselves, however, will be considered as already learned.

On the other hand, those items from the Supplementary Vocabulary lists which are later introduced into the main body of the text will always be regarded as new words. This means that the entire course can be gone through without learning the supplementary materials unless a practical need for them arises. In all cases the supplementary vocabulary is selected so that it can be fitted into the patterns already thoroughly learned by the Student.

Review

Every eighth unit is for review and consolidation. A systematic description of constructions is presented here together with further analysis where this is useful. Each review unit also contains a vocabulary listing and morpheme analysis.

The Transcription

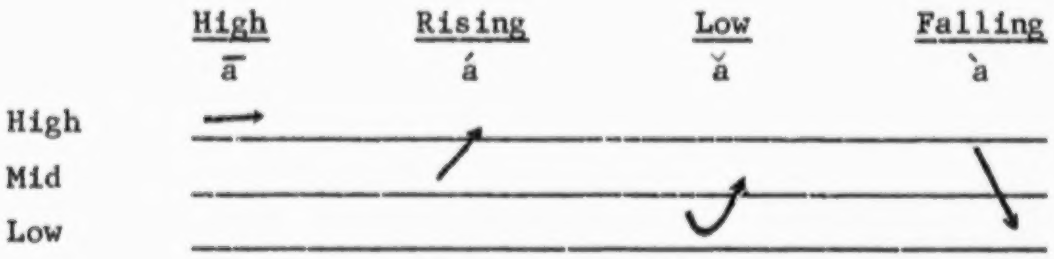
The student's first job is to listen attentively to the tutor and imitate him as well as possible. For this reason, much more attention should be paid to the tutor than to the transcription. During drill sessions the student should keep his eyes on the tutor and only glance occasionally at the text. The tape recordings are useful for supplementary work outside the classroom, but cannot replace the live model.

The student should regard the transcription merely as an aid to listening. Only when he has acquired a fair control of the speech sounds, should he begin to use the transcription as a writing tool. Various pronunciation points are taken up systematically in the Pronunciation Drills. Most of these can also be used as dictation exercises once the ear is able to distinguish the contrasts.

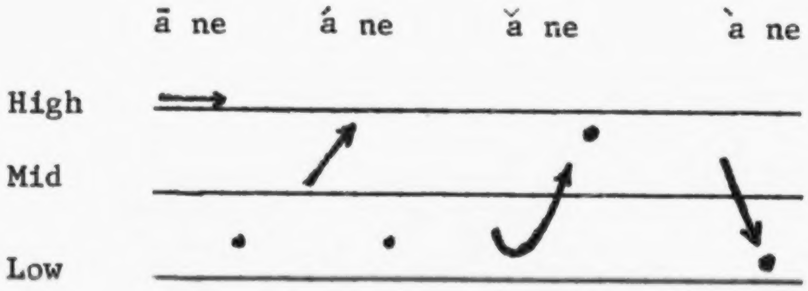
The transcription followed here is known as the Yale Romanization. It is a practical system, but like all writing systems, has inconsistencies and does not fully reflect the phonological structure.

Tones, Stress, and Intonation

Chinese words are by no means all monosyllabic. Nevertheless, the syllable is a fundamental unit, and all words consist of at least one syllable. The minimum syllable contains a vowel pronounced with one of four tones illustrated below:



The preceding chart plots relative, not absolute pitches and contours, which depend upon the range of the speaker's voice. The preceding exemplify syllables said with loud stress in isolation or before pause. In utterances of more than one syllable, a weak stress frequently occurs. This is marked by the absence of a tone symbol. Such syllables are tonally "neutral", and for convenience can be said to belong to the "neutral tone" class. They occur only after a loud stress, as the last syllable(s) in a polysyllabic word or as the "neutrally toned" final particles:

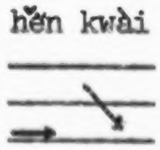


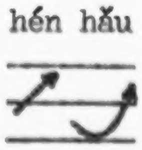
The dots following the stressed tone indicate the pitch of the "neutral tone" following the various stressed tones. It is relatively low after all of them except after the low tone where it is relatively high.

There are actually further differences in the degree of stress of toned syllables which are not indicated in the transcription. However, when word division is marked, there is almost complete predictability as to which syllables are relatively louder or more quiet.

Besides the tones which inhere in every syllable, Chinese has various intonation patterns which are associated with all utterances and which "overlay" the tones. The commonest pattern, occurring in statements, is marked by a period, and is characterized by a slight falling-off in pitch throughout the phrase. Another pattern, very common in questions, is marked by a upward-pointing arrow (↑) in this text. This is characterized by a higher sustained pitch level throughout the phrase and contrasts with the "statement" type mentioned above. Other types of intonation or "tone of voice" phenomena exist and modify the pitch or range of the tones, but these have not been well studied and are not specially indicated.

In connected speech the pitch and contour of the tones are accomodated somewhat according to the tones of the preceding and following syllables. It is only important to note here what happens to the value of low tone class syllables in certain environments. The "dipping" quality of the low tone occurs ONLY in isolation or before pause or a neutrally toned syllable. Although the citation form has this dip, the MOST COMMON VALUE of thw low tone is merely LOW. The latter value occurs everywhere in non-final position. Note, however, that unless a pause intervenes, every low tone before another low tone is replaced by the RISING TONE. The sequence of two low tones without intervening pause does not occur. Thus, hěn "very" which normally never occurs finally, has the low value in hěn kwài "very fast", but before the low tone word hǎu "good, well" is replaced by rising tone: hén hǎu.





Syllabic Structure

A minimum syllable was defined as consisting of a vowel with stress and tone. Very few syllables, however, have only the minimal components.

Most vowels are followed by one of the following: i, n, u, ng, (and m in a limited number of fast speech forms only). Thus:

TABLE 1	a	ai	an	au	ang	(am)

Some of the above may terminate in r:

TABLE 1a	ar			aur	angr	

The vowel is often preceded by y, w, or the cluster yw. These in turn may be preceded by another consonant. For instance j:

TABLE 2a   an   yan   wan   ywan

or

TABLE 2b   jan   jyan   jwan   jywan

Whereas y, w, and yw in TABLE 2a function as initials, these same elements function as MEDIALS in TABLE 2b. In the latter, j is the INITIAL, y, w, and yw are MEDIALS, a is the nuclear vowel, and n is the syllable terminal. For convenience, the entire syllable except for the initial is called the FINAL. Syllables such as an which are not preceded by y, w, or yw, another initial, or a cluster of initial plus y, w, or yw, can be said to have ZERO INITIAL.

TABLE 3 on the following page illustrates the initials. Those which also function as medials are listed in parentheses. TABLE 4 illustrates the finals that occur. The notes to the tables explain certain spelling conventions and note certain important limitations of occurrence. Not all possible combinations of initials, medials, finals, and tones occur.

TABLE 3

		1	2	3	4	5	Permitted Medials
1.	Labials	b	p	f	m	(w)	zero y (only by-, py-, my-) w (only wo(r)
2.	Apicals	d	t		n	l	zero y w yw (only nyw-, lyw-)
							Final:
3.	Sibilants	dz	ts	s			zero (a, e, z) w
							Final:
4a.	Retroflexes	j	ch	sh		r	zero (a, e, r) w
4b.	Palatals	j(y)	ch(y)	s(y)		(y,yw)	y, yw
5.	Velars	g	k	h		zero	zero w

Column 1 initials are "weak" (phonetically lenis voiceless stops), and those of Column 2 are "strong" (phonetically aspirated voiceless stops). Column 3 lists voiceless fricatives, Column 4 voiced nasals, and Column 5 voiced continuants. w, y, and yw may occur either as initials or medials. The zero initial occurs before stressed a or e only; it is represented by the lack of a symbol, and most often has the phonetic value of ɦ ("voiced h"), less often it is phonetically ng, a glottal stop, or merely smooth vocalic onset.

Although spelled similarly, lines 4a and 4b are entirely in contrast and dissimilar phonetically.

The syllable written dz stands for the initial dz plus the high vowel.

The syllable written r stands for the initial r plus the high vowel.

TABLE 4

Finals in Yale Transcription

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Low Vowel a					
1.	zero	a	ai	an	ar	au	aur	ang	angr	(am)
2.	y	ya	yai	yan	yar	yau	yaur	yang	yangr	
3.	w	wa	wai	wan	war	—	—	wang	wangr	
4.	yw	—	—	ywan	ywar	—	—	—	—	
					Mid Vowel e					
5.	zero	e	ei	en	er	—	—	eng	engr	(em)
6.	y	ye	—	—	yer	—	—	—	—	
7.	w	—	wei	wen	wer	—	—	weng	wengr	
8.	yw	ywe	—	—	ywer	—	—	—	—	
					Mid Vowel Written o in following:					
9.	zero	—	—	—	—	ou	our	—	—	
10.	y	—	—	—	—	you	your	—	—	
11.	w	wo	—	—	wor	—	—	—	—	(wom)
12.	yw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
					High Vowel Written z , r , (y)i, (w)u, yu					
13a.	zero	z as in dz, tsz, sz (only)								
13b.	zero	r as in jr, chr, shr, r (only)								
14.	y	(y)i	—	(y)in	(y)ir	—	—	(y)ing	(y)ingr	(im)
15.	w	(w)u	—	wun	(w)ur	—	—	ung	ungr	
16.	yw	yu	—	yun	yur	—	—	yung	yungr	

Notes to TABLE 4

Of the finals in the y, w, and yw lines, most occur with y, w, and yw functioning either as initials or as medials. However some limitations exist. yai occurs very rarely, with y as initial only. wen, wer, weng, and wengr of Line 7, and wu, wur, of Line 15, only occur with w as initial. On the other hand, wun, ung, and ungr of Line 16 only occur with a preceding initial.

The forms on Line 14 with y in parentheses are written with y whenever y is the initial. With other initials, the y is omitted except in the combination sy.

The forms wu and wur on Line 15 with w in parentheses are written with w only when w is the initial. With other initials, the w is omitted.

All forms on Line 16 are written with yu only instead of yw.

Note finally that no detailed phonetic information is given with the above tables. In most cases there are no very close English equivalents; more important is our wish that the student learn the sounds by listening and repeating after the tutor. What the tables tell is the number of different significant elements, and their arrangement relative to each other.

A group of classroom phrases precedes the main text of each unit. These are to be memorized and used in the classroom during the drill periods instead of the English equivalents. It is suggested that the pronunciation drills and practice on the classroom phrases be interspersed and that both be studied before proceeding to the Basic Dialogues.

0.a

yī	1	lyòu	6	yī dyǎr yī, etc.	1.1, etc.
èr	2	chī	7	dìyī, etc.	#1, the first, etc.
sān	3	bā	8	dìyīyè	Page 1, the first page.
sz̀	4	jyǒu	9	dìèrdwàr	Section 2.
wǔ	5	shŕ	10	dìèrjyù	Sentence 2.

0.b

hǎu.	O.K., good
bù-	not
bú-	(before falling tone)
bùhǎu.	bad, poor
le	particle indicating change, or new situation
hǎu le.	O.K. (now); that's that. (Let's go on to something else.)
gòu le.	That's enough.
búgòu	Not enough.
dwèi le.	That's right, correct.
búdwèi.	Wrong, incorrect.
tswò le.	That's wrong, incorrect.

bútswò.	Not bad, pretty good.
kwài	fast, quick
kwài dyar.	(A bit) faster!
shwō	say, speak
shwō kwài dyar.	Say it (a bit) faster, speak faster.
dzài	again, once more
dzài shwō.	Say it again.
gēnje wǒ	following me, after me
gēnje wǒ shwō.	Repeat after me.

A. Pronunciation Drill

1. Tones and Intonation

High (level)	Rising	Low (dipping)	(High) Falling
mā	má	mǎ	mà
māde	máde	mǎde	màde
↑māde ma?	↑máde ma?	↑mǎde ma?	↑màde ma?
↑mā ne?	↑má ne?	↑mǎ ne?	↑mà ne?

2. Some Types of Syllables

mā	mán	mǎi	màu	māng	mí	mǐn	mìng	mēi
nā	nán	nǎi	nàu	nāng	ní	nǐn	nìng	nēi
lā	lán	lǎi	làu	lāng	lí	lǐn	lìng	lēi
fā	fán			fāng				fēi
sā	sán	sǎi	sàu	sāng				
hā	hán	hǎi	hàu	hāng				hēi
yā			yàu	yāng	yí	yǐn	yìng	
wā	wán	wǎi		wāng				wēi
ā	án	ǎi	àu	āng				ēi

3. Some Initial Contrasts

dāi, hāi, tāi   dái, hái, tái   dăi, hăi, tăi   dài, hài, tài
(Compare English: 'die, high, tie'.)

dāi, bāi, gāi   dái, bái, gái   dăi, băi, găi   dài, bài, gài
(Compare English: 'sty, spy, sky'.)

bāi, hāi, pāi   bái, hái, pái   băi, hăi, păi   bài, hài, pài

gāi, hāi, kāi   gái, hái, kái   găi, hăi, kăi   gài, hài, kài
(Compare pài and kài with English 'pie, (sigma) Chi'.)

B. Vocabulary Build-Up

mā: tā, Jāng, dōu

māde: syānsheng

má: Wáng, nín

máde: syáujye, míngtyan

mă: hău, wŏ, hĕn, yĕ, Lí, dzău

măde: wŏmen, nĭmen

mà: jyàn, dzài

màde: syèsye, tàitai

C. Basic Dialogues and Pattern Build-Ups, with Vocabulary

1. The following dialogues are between people who have just been introduced:

1.1	nín	(2nd person singular, formal)
	hău	be well

	(a) nín hǎu,	How do you do? (formal)
	(b) nín hǎu.	How do you do? (formal)
1.2	syānsheng	sir, gentleman, husband
	syānsheng hǎu	How do you do, sir?
	Wáng	(surname)
	Jāng	(surname)
	Wáng syansheng	Mr. Wang
	(a) Wáng syansheng hǎu.	How do you do, Mr. Wang?
	(b) Jāng syansheng.	How do you do, Mr. Chang?
1.3	tàitai	madam, Mrs., lady
	(a) Wáng tàitai, nín hǎu.	
	(b) Jāng tàitai, hǎu.	
1.4	ou!	Oh!
	syáujye	Miss; young, unmarried woman
	(a) Jāng syansheng hǎu?	
	(b) Ou! Wáng syáujye.	

2. The following dialogues are between people on friendly but formal terms:

2.1	ma?	(question particle)
	hěn	very
	hén hǎu	very well
	syèsye	thanks

		...ne	(question particle, after nouns)
		wǒ	(1st person singular)
		yě	also
	(a)	↑nín hǎu ma?	How are you? or, Hello, how are you?
	(b)	hén hǎu, syèsye. ↑nín ne?	Fine, thanks, and you?
	(a)	wó yě hén hǎu, syèsye nín.	I'm fine too, thank you.
2.2		dzǎu	good morning
		nín tàitai	your wife
		-men	(plural suffix for personal pronouns)
		wǒmen	we, us
		dōu	in all cases
	(a)	nín dzǎu.	
	(b)	Wáng syansheng dzǎu.	
	(a)	↑nín tàitai hǎu ma?	
	(b)	wǒmen dōu hǎu, syesye.	We're all well, thanks.

3. The following dialogues are between people on more familiar and informal terms:

3.1		nǐ	(2nd person singular, plain)
	(a)	↑ní hǎu ma?	

(b) hǎu, syèsye, ↑nǐ ne?

(a) wǒ hén hǎu, syèsye.

3.2	nǐmen	(2nd person plural)

(a) ↑ní hǎu ma?

(b) hǎu, syèsye, ↑nǐ ne?

(a) wǒ hén hǎu, syèsye.

a	(informal sentence particle)
tā	he, she, him, her, etc.
tāmen	they

(a) ↑nǐmen dōu hǎu a?

(b) dōu hén hǎu, syèsye ni.

(a) ↑Jāng tàitai hǎu ma?

(b) tā hén hǎu.

(a) ↑tā syānsheng ne?

(b) tā yě hén hǎu. tāmen dōu hén hǎu.

4. Taking leave:

4.1	dzài	again (in the future)
	jyàn	meet, see
	dzài jyàn	good-bye

(a) dzài jyàn. Good-bye.

(b) dzài jyàn, dzài jyàn.

4.2	míngtyan (míngtyān)	tomorrow
	míngtyan jyàn.	see you tomorrow.
	hǎu	O.K., well now...
(a)	míngtyan jyàn	See you tomorrow.
(b)	hǎu, wǒmen míngtyan dzài jyàn.	O.K. (we'll see each other again tomorrow), see you tomorrow.

5.

5.1	Lǐ	(surname)
	syáujye	daughter (polite)

SURNAME - TITLE

Jāng syansheng	Stress Pattern: / ˘ ˘
Wáng syansheng	(compare English 'wonderful')
Lǐ syānsheng	
Jāng tàitai	Stress Pattern:
Wáng tàitai	(compare English 'one dollar')
Lǐ tàitai	
Jāng syáujye	
Wáng syáujye	
Lǐ syáujye	

5.2 PRONOUN - NOUN

nín syānsheng	Stress Pattern: \ / ˘
nín tàitai	(compare English 'my country')

nín syáujye

tā syānsheng

tā tàitai

tā syáujye

Note the following contrasts:

↑Jāng tàitai ne? (ˊ ˊ ◡ ◡) What about Mrs. Chang?

↑Jāng tàitai ne? (ˋ ˊ ◡ ◡) What about Mrs. Chang?

↑Jāng tàitai ne? (ˊ ˋ ◡ ◡) What about Mrs. Chang?

6.

Vocative	Subject		Stative Verb	Particle
	Modifier	Modified		
		nín	hǎu.	
		↑nín	hǎu	ma?
		↑nín	hǎu	a?
		syānsheng	hǎu.	
		↑Lǐ syānsheng	hǎu.	
		↑Lǐ syānsheng	hǎu	a?
		Lǐ syānsheng	hǎu	ma?
↑Lǐ syānsheng,		nín	hǎu	ma?
		↑tā	hǎu	ma?
	↑nín	tàitai	hǎu	ma?
	↑nín	syānsheng	hǎu	ma?
	↑nín	syáujye	hǎu	ma?

Vocative	Subject		Stative Verb	Particle
	Modifier	Modified		
↑Lǐ syānsheng,	nín	syáujye	hǎu	ma?
	↑tā	syānsheng	hǎu	ma?
		↑Lǐ syānsheng	hǎu	ma?
			dzǎu.	
		nín	dzǎu.	
		Wáng syansheng	dzǎu.	
Wáng syansheng,		nín	dzǎu.	

NOTE:	Lǐ syānsheng hǎu.	"How do you do, Mr. Li?"
	↑Lǐ syānsheng hǎu a?	"How are you, Mr. Li?"
	↑Lǐ syānsheng hǎu ma?	"How are you, Mr. Li?" or "How is Mr. Li?"

7.

	(Pro)Noun	Particle
	↑nín	ne?
↑nín	tàitai	ne?
↑nín	syānsheng	ne?
↑Lǐ	syáujye	ne?
↑Jāng	syansheng	ne?
↑Wáng	syansheng	ne?

8.

NOTE: S=Subject A=Adverb SV=Stative Verb

S	A	A	SV	
			hǎu.	
		hén	hǎu.	
wǒ		hén	hǎu.	
wǒ		hén	hǎu,	syèsye.
wǒ		hén	hǎu,	syèsye nín.
	yě	hén	hǎu.	
wó	yě	hén	hǎu.	
tā		hén	hǎu.	
tā	yě	hén	hǎu.	
tàitai	yě	hén	hǎu.	
wǒ tàitai	yě	hén	hǎu.	
wǒ tàitai	yě	hén	hǎu,	syèsye.
wǒ tàitai	yě	hén	hǎu,	syèsye nín.

9.

S	A	A	A	V	Particle
				hǎu.	
		dōu		hǎu.	
		↑dōu		hǎu	ma?
↑nǐmen		dōu		hǎu	ma?
tāmen		dōu	hén	hǎu.	
syānsheng, tàitai		dōu	hén	hǎu.	

S	A	A	A	V	Particle
Lǐ syānsheng, Lǐ tàitai	yě	dōu	hén	hǎu.	

"dōu" is an adverb, hence the strict translation of a sentence like "tāmen dōu hen hǎu" would be "they are in all cases well". Most of the time, however, "dōu" can be translated "all", "both", etc., depending on the context. But remember, it is an adverb, since its position in the Chinese sentence is always before a verb, with nothing coming between it and the verb except possibly another adverb.

10.

	S	TW	A	V
			dzài	jyàn.
		míngtyan		jyàn.
		míngtyan	dzài	jyàn.
	wǒmen	míngtyan	dzài	jyàn.
hǎu,	wǒmen	míngtyan	dzài	jyàn.

D. Exercises

1. Vocabulary check-up, pattern sentence review (give English or Chinese equivalents of words and sentences as the instructor chooses them from the lesson material).

2. Respond to every sentence in "A" below with a sentence from "B":

A. 1. ↑Jāng syansheng, nín hǎu ma?

2. ↑nín tàitai hǎu ma?

3. ↑Jāng syansheng hǎu ma?

4. wǒmen míngtyan jyàn.

5. ↑nín syānsheng, nín syáujye dōu hǎu ma?

6. ↑Lǐ syáujye ne?

7. dzǎu.

8. ↑nǐmen dōu hǎu ma?

B. 1. tā yě hén hǎu, syèsye.

2. tā hén hǎu.

3. wǒmen dōu hén hǎu, syèsye nín.

4. Jāng syansheng dzǎu.

5. hén hǎu, syèsye.

6. hǎu, míngtyan dzài jyàn.

7. tāmen yě dōu hén hǎu.

3. To the sentence on the left, add or substitute the word or set of words on the right:

(a) Jāng syansheng, ní hǎu.	a
(b) míngtyan jyàn.	hǎu
(c) tā yě hén hǎu, syèsye.	tāmen...dōu
(d) ↑Lǐ tàitai yé hǎu ma?	ne
(e) wǒmen hén hǎu.	dōu
(f) ↑Wáng syansheng ne?	syáujye
(g) wǒmen míngtyan jyàn.	dzài
(h) ↑Jāng syansheng yé hǎu ma?	Jāng tàitai...dōu
(i) Lǐ syānsheng hǎu.	nǐ

E. Dialogues

1. (a) ↑nín hǎu ma?

(b) wǒ hén hǎu, syèsye.

(a) ↑Wáng tàitai hǎu ma?

(b) wǒmen dōu hǎu, syèsye nín.

2. (a) ↑Wáng syansheng, ní hǎu ma?

(b) hǎu, syèsye.↑nǐ ne?

(a) yé hén hǎu, syèsye.

3. (a) Jāng syansheng, nín hǎu.

(b) Wáng syansheng, hǎu.

(a) ↑nín tàitai hǎu ma?

(b) tā yě hén hǎu, syèsye nin.

4. (a) Wáng tàitai, ní hǎu.

(b) wǒ hén hǎu, syèsye.↑nǐmen ne?

(a) hǎu, syèsye. wǒmen dōu hén hǎu.

(b) ↑Jāng syānsheng ne? ↑tā hǎu ma?

(a) tā hǎu, syèsye. dzài jyàn.

(b) Wáng tàitai, dzài jyàn.

5. (a) ↑Jāng syáujye, ní hǎu a?

(b) wǒ hén hǎu. ↑nǐ ne?

(a) hǎu, syèsye. ↑Lǐ syānsheng Lǐ tàitai dōu hǎu a?

(b) dōu hǎu, syèsye.

(a) ↑wǒmen míngtyan jyàn, hǎu ma?

(b) hǎu, míngtyan jyàn.

(a) Jāng syáujye, dzài jyàn, dzài jyàn.

(b) míngtyan dzài jyàn.

F. Free Conversation

Make up your own short conversations on the model of the preceding dialogues. Each student should first pair off with the instructor. After that, each student should conduct conversations with every other student. Use only the vocabulary and patterns you have already studied. Be as natural as possible, imitating the motions, gestures, and facial expressions of the instructor.

At this point, all students should be assigned Chinese surnames. Generally a Chinese name is chosen that sounds something like the first syllable of his English name. For example, Lwó for Lowe or Roberts, Jōu for Jones, Jāng for Johnson, etc.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

These forms are not required to be learnt, but may be used for reference. For this lesson, we list some of the most common Chinese surnames with their Wade-Giles spelling. They are ordered alphabetically by tone.

The list is useful for pronunciation drill since it exemplifies the bulk of the Chinese syllable types. Note several names which differ only in tone such as Wāng and Wáng. A few names which sound the same are written with different characters, i.e. Lǐ.

In Western newspapers and other writings the apostrophe is often dropped in the Wade-Giles spelling, thus obliterating a phonemic distinction such as that between /j/ and /ch/ (Wade-Giles ch and ch').

High Tone		Rising Tone			
Bāu	Pao	Bái	Pai	Máu	Mao
Fāng	Fang	Chén	Ch'en	Péng	P'eng
Gāu	Kao	Chyán	Ch'ing	Shŕ	Shih
Gwō	Kuo	Hán	Han	Syú	Hsü
Jāng	Chang	Hé	Ho	Tán	T'an
Jīn	Chin	Hú	Hu	Táng	T'ang
Jōu	Chou	Húng	Hung	Tsáu	Ts'ao
Jū	Chu	Hwáng	Huang	Tyán	T'ien
Swūn	Sun	Lín	Lin	Wáng	Wang
Tswēi	Ts'uei	Lú	Lu	Wú	Wu
Wāng	Wang	Lwó	Lo	Yán	Yen
		Lyáng	Liang	Yáng	Yang
		Lyóu	Liu	Yú	Yü
				Ywán	Yüan

Low Tone		Falling Tone			
Dǔng	Tung	Bàu	Pao	Jàu	Chao
Jyǎng	Chiang	Dài	Tai	Jèng	Cheng
Kǔng	K'ung	Dèng	Teng	Lù	Lu
Lǐ	Li	Dù	Tu	Sùng	Sung
Lyǔ	Lü	Fàn	Fan	Syè	Hsieh
Mǎ	Ma	Fù	Fu	Tsài	Ts'ai
Shěn	Shen	Gù	Ku	Wèi	Wei
Wǔ	Wu			Yè	Yeh

0.

jùng	heavy, stressed
shwō jùng dyar.	Say it with more stress.
chīng	light, unstressed
shwō chīng dyar.	Say it with less stress.
dàshēng(r)	aloud, out loud
dàshēng(r) shwō.	Speak up!
jùngshēng	stressed tone
chīngshēng	unstressed neutralized tone
yíge	one person
yígè yígède.	One by one, individually.
yígè yígède (shwō).	Individual repetition.
chǐng	request, please
dàjyā	everyone
yíkwàr	together
chǐng dàjyā yíkwàr shwō.	Unison repetition.
Jūngwén	Chinese (Give the Chinese for it.)
Yīngwén	English (Give the English for it.)

A. Pronunciation Drill

1.	yī	yí	yǐ	yì
	yīn	yín	yǐn	yìn
	yīng	yíng	yǐng	yìng
	yī syī	yī syí	yī syǐ	yī syì
	yí syīn	yí syín	yí syǐn	yí syìn
	yǐ syīng	yǐ syíng	yí syǐng	yǐ syìng
	yì syī	yì jí	yì chǐ	yì syì

jī,yā,jyā	chí,yá,chyá	lǐ,yǎ,lyǎ	syì,yà,syà
jī,yāng,jyāng	chí,yáng,chyáng	lǐ,yǎng,lyǎng	syì,yàng,syàng
jī,yāu,jyāu	chí,yáu,chyáu	lǐ,yǎu,lyǎu	syì,yàu,syàu
jī,yōu,jyōu	chí,yóu,chyóu	lǐ,yǒu,lyǒu	syì,yòu,syòu
jī,yē,jyē	chí,yé,chyé	lǐ,yě,lyě	syì,yè,syè
yī,ān,yān	yí,án,yán	yǐ,ǎn,yǎn	yì,àn,yàn
jī,yān,jyān	chí,yán,chyán	lǐ,yǎn,lyǎn	syì,yàn,syàn

jr̄,ā,jā	chŕ,á,chá	shř,ǎ,shǎ	
jr̄,āng,jāng	chŕ,áng,cháng	shř,ǎng,shǎng	r̀,àng,ràng
jr̄,āu,jāu	chŕ,áu,cháu	shř,ǎu,shǎu	r̀,àu,ràu
jr̄,ōu,jōu	chŕ,óu,chóu	shř,ǒu,shǒu	r̀,òu,ròu
jr̄,ē,jē	chŕ,é,ché	shř,ě,shě	r̀,è,rè
jr̄,ān,jān	chŕ,án,chán	shř,ǎn,shǎn	r̀,àn,ràn

jī, jr̄	jyā, jā	jyāng, jāng	jyāu, jāu
chí, chŕ	chyá, chá	chyáng, cháng	chyáu, cháu
syǐ, shř	syǎ, shǎ	syǎng, shǎng	syǎu, shǎu
yì, r̀		yàng, ràng	yàu, ràu

jyōu, jōu	jyān, jān	jyē, jē
chyóu, chóu	chyán, chán	chyé, ché
syǒu, shǒu	syǎn, shǎn	syě, shě
yòu, ròu	yàn, ràn	yè, rè

2.

jī	jí	jǐ	jì
jīje	jíje	jǐje	jìje
↑jīje ma?	↑jíje ma?	↑jǐje ma?	↑jìje ma?
↑jīje?	↑jíje?	↑jǐje?	↑jìje?

3.

tā jyā	tā lái	tā mǎi	tā jyàn
nín jyā	nín lái	nín mǎi	nín jyàn
nǐ jyā	nǐ lái	ní mǎi	nǐ jyàn
dzài jyā	dzài lái	dzài mǎi	dzài jyàn

4.

(a)	(b)	(c)
chǐng tā.	Wáng jyā.	chǐng Jāng syansheng.
chǐng nín.	Wáng syáujye.	nǐ lái le.
↑hǎu ma?	↑lái ma?	↑hǎukàn ma?
Lǐ syānsheng.	Wáng syansheng.	

(d)

chíng Lĭ syānsheng.

ní dzǒu le.

↑háudzŏu ma?

(e)

↑nǐ ne?

chĭng tā mǎi.

chǐng nín măi.

(f)

↑nín ne?

(g)

tā hǎu.

syìng Lǐ.

(h)

↑tā hǎu ma?

↑syìng Lĭ ma?

(i)

tā hăukàn.

Lĭ tàitai.

B. Vocabulary Build-Up

jī	tā:	jyā	
jǐ	Lǐ:	nǎr, dzwǒ, dzǒu	
jì	jyàn:	dwèi, wàng, dzài, nèr, jèr	
jīje:	syānsheng:	jīntyan, Jāngjya	
jíje	syáujye:	Wángjya	Stress: ˊ ˘
jǐje:	nǐmen:	Lǐjya, dzwǒbyar	compare "many"
jìje:	tàitai:	yǒubyar, dwèi le	
nín mǎi:	hén hǎu:	lyúgwǎn ·	Stress: ˋ ˊ "how long!"
chǐng tā mài:		hwŏchējàn ·	Stress: ˋ˘ˊ "how advanced"

C. Basic Dialogues and Patterns

1. dzài — be at, in; located at, in

(a) ↑Lǐ syānsheng dzài ma? — Is Mr. Li in?

(b) dzài. — Yes, he is (in).

1.1 ↑tā dzài ma?
↑tā yě dzài ma?
↑tāmen dōu dzài ma?
↑tāmen yě dzài ma?
↑tāmen yě dōu dzài ma?

1.2 dzài.
tā dzài.
tā yě dzài.
tāmen dōu dzài.
tāmen yě dzài.
tāmen yě dōu dzài.

PATTERN I

TOPIC	PREDICATE		QUESTION PARTICLE
	Adverb(s)	Verb	
↑Lǐ syānsheng		dzài	ma?
		dzài.	
Lǐ syānsheng		dzài.	
↑tāmen	yě dōu	dzài	ma?

2. ↑nǎr? (↑náli?)	where?
jyā	home, household, family
dzài jyā	be at home, be in

↑dzài nǎr?	where is it/he/she? or where are they?
syānsheng	teacher
(a)↑Lǐ syānsheng dzài nǎr?	Where is Mr. Li?
(b) tā dzài jyā.	He's at home.

2.1

↑dzài nǎr?

↑syānsheng dzài nǎr? (Where's the teacher?)

↑Lǐ syānsheng dzài nǎr?

↑Lǐ tàitai ne? ↑tā dzài nǎr?

2.2

dzài jyā.

tā dzài jyā.

Lǐ tàitai dzài jyā.

Lǐ tàitai yě dzài jyā.

tāmen dōu dzài jyā.

tāmen yě dōu dzài jyā.

PATTERN IIa

TOPIC	PREDICATE			QUESTION PARTICLE
	Adverb(s)	Verb	Object	
tā		dzài	jyā.	
↑tā		dzài	nǎr?	
↑tāmen	yě dōu	dzài	jyā	ma?

3. bù- but bú- (ˋ)	not
búdzài	is not in, at, etc.
dwèibuchǐ	I'm sorry.
(a) ↑tāmen dōu dzài jyā ma?	Are they all at home?
(b) syānsheng dzài jyā, tàitai búdzài.	The master's at home, but Madam isn't.
(a) tàitai búdzài ma?	Madam's not in?
(b) dwèibuchǐ, tā búdzài.	I'm sorry, she's out.

3.1

tā			búdzài.	
tā	yě		búdzài.	
tāmen	yě		búdzài.	
tāmen	yě	dōu	búdzài.	
tāmen			búdzài	jyā.
tāmen		dōu	búdzài	jyā.

3.2

			↑dōu	búdzài		ma?
			↑dōu	búdzài	jyā	ma?
	↑míngtyan	yě		búdzài		ma?
	↑míngtyan	yě	dōu	búdzài		ma?
↑tāmen	míngtyan	yě	dōu	búdzài		ma?

PATTERN IIb

bù - verb (bú - vèrb)

This is merely a particular instance of II, since bù is adverbial. In a series of adverbs, bù is normally closest to the verb. Time words, like míngtyan in 3.2 precede adverbs, but normally follow other substantivals, like Lǐ syānsheng or tāmen.

4.	↑dzàibudzai	is in (at...), or not?
(a)	↑Lǐ syānsheng Lǐ tàitai dzàibudzai?	Are Mr. and Mrs. Li in?
(b)	dzài. tāmen dōu dzài jyā.	Yes, they're both at home.

4.1

↑tāmen		dzàibudzai?	
↑tāmen		dzàibudzai	jyā?
	↑míngtyan	dzàibudzai?	
↑tāmen	míngtyan	dzàibudzai	jyā?

PATTERN IIIa

Alternative Question, Type 1

TOPIC	PREDICATE			
	V-	bu-	V	(O)
↑tāmen	dzài	bú	dzài	jyā?

COMPARE: ↑tāmen dzài jyā ma? Both translate the same. The alternative question generally assumes no knowledge of the answer. The ma question may assume some likelihood of an affirmative reply, and is usually a shade more polite.

5.	jīntyan	today
	(a)↑Lĭ syáujye dzài jyā ↓budzai?	Is Miss Li in (or not)?
	(b) dwèibuchǐ, jīntyan búdzài. tā míngtyan dzài.	I'm sorry, she's not in today. She'll be in tomorrow.

5.1

↑tāmen dzài jyā ↓budzai?

↑tāmen jīntyan dzài jyā ↓budzai?

↑tāmen jīntyan dzài jyā búdzài jyā?

PATTERN IIIb

Alternative Question, Type 2

TOPIC	PREDICATE				
	V-	O	bu-	V	(O)
↑ tāmen	dzài	jyā	bú	dzài	jyā?

6.	chǐng wèn	may I ask...
	lyúgwǎn	hotel
	nèr (nàli)	there
	hwǒchējàn	railroad station
	dzwǒbyar	the left
	hwǒchējàn dzwǒbyar	left of the railroad station
	(a)↑chǐng wèn, lyúgwǎn dzài nǎr?	Excuse me, where is the hotel?

(b) dzài nèr. dzài hwǒchē-jàn dzwǒbyar.	It's (over) there, left of the railroad station.
6.1 Jāngjya	the Chang's (house)
yòubyar	the right
jèr (jèli)	here

↑dzài nǎr?

↑tā jyā dzài nǎr?

↑Jāngjya dzài nǎr?

Jāngjya dzài lyúgwǎn yòubyar.

Jāngjya dzài lyúgwán dzwǒbyar.

Jāngjya bú dzài jèr,

dzài nèr.

Jāngjya bú dzài dzwǒbyar,

dzài yòubyar.

7. tsèswǒ	toilet
dwèi	correct
dwèi le.	That's right.
(a) tsèswǒ dzài jèr, ↑dwèibudwei?	The toilet is here, isn't it?
(b) dwèi le.	Yes, it's here.
7.1 búdwèi	wrong

lyúgwǎn dzài nèr, ↑dwèi ma?

lyúgwǎn dzài nèr, ↑dwèibudwei?

lyúgwǎn dzài hwǒchējàn dzwǒbyar, ↑dwèi ma?

lyúgwǎn dzài hwǒchējàn dzwǒbyar, ↑dwèibudwei?

dwèi le, dzài hwǒchējàn dzwǒbyar.

búdwèi, dzài hwǒchējàn yòubyar.

8.	Wángjya	the Wang's (home)
	dzǒu	walk, go, proceed
	yìjŕ	straight ahead
	yìjŕ dzǒu	go straight ahead
	(a) ↑chǐng wen, Wángjya dzài nǎr?	Excuse me, where is the Wang's home?
	(b) yìjŕ dzǒu; dzài hwǒchējàn yòubyar.	Go straight ahead; it's right of the railroad station.
	wàng	towards, in the direction of
	wàng dzwǒ (byar)	towards the left
	wàng dzwó dzǒu	go to the left
	(a) chǐng wèn, Wángjya dzài nǎr?	
	(b) wàng dzwó dzǒu, dzài nèr.	

yìjŕ dzǒu.

wàng dzwó dzǒu.

wàng dzwǒbyar dzǒu.

wàng yòu dzǒu.

wàng yòubyar dzǒu.

Lǐjya, wàng yòubyar dzǒu.

hwǒchējàn, wàng yòubyar dzǒu.

9.	↑hǎubuhǎu?	..., O.K.? ; How about...?
(a)	↑wǒmen míngtyan dzài nǎr jyàn?	Where'll we meet tomorrow?
(b)	↑dzài lyúgwǎn jyàn, hǎubuhǎu?	How about the hotel?
(a)	hǎu, wǒmen míngtyan dzài lyúgwǎn jyàn.	Fine. See you tomorrow at the hotel.

9.1

↑yìjŕ dzǒu, hǎubuhǎu?

↑wǒmen yìjŕ dzǒu, hǎubuhǎu?

↑wǒmen wàng yòu dzǒu, hǎubuhǎu?

↑wǒmen wàng yòu dzǒu, hǎu ma?

hǎu, wǒmen wàng yòu dzǒu.

10. Summary

INTRODUCTION	TOPIC	PREDICATE												Sentence Qualifiers, Concluders, etc.
		Adverbials								Verb	Obj.	bùVerb	Obj.	
		Time Words	yě	dōu	hěn	Adv.	CV	Object	bù					
	↑nín tàitai		yě							hǎu				ma?
	tāmen		yě	dōu	hén					hǎu,				syèsye nín.
hǎu;		míngtyan				dzài				jyàn.				
↑chǐng wèn,	tāmen	míngtyan	yě	dōu					bú	dzài	jyā			ma?
dwèi le;		míngtyan							bú	dzài.				
↑Lǐ syānsheng,	nín tàitai	míngtyan	yě							dzài	jyā			ma?
	↑tā									dzài	jyā	budzai?		
	↑tā									dzài-		budzai	jyā?	
	↑tā									dzài	jyā	búdzài	jyā?	
dwèibuchǐ;	tā	míngtyan	yě						bú	dzài	jyā.			
	lyúgwǎn									dzài	hwǒchējàn yòubyar,			↑dwèibudwei?
dwèi le.														
	↑wǒmen					yǐjŕ				dzǒu,				↑hǎubuhǎu?
hǎu.														
	hwǒchējàn						wàng	yòu		dzǒu,				↑dwèi ma?
búdwèi,							wàng	dzwǒbyar		dzǒu.				
	↑wǒmen	míngtyan					dzài	nǎr		jyàn?				
							↑dzài	lyúgwǎn		jyàn,				hǎu ma?
hén hǎu,		míngtyan								jyàn.				

D. Exercises

1. Vocabulary and sentence translation as in Lesson 1.
2. Response drill as in Lesson 1.

A. 1.↑tāmen dōu dzài ma?
   2.↑nǐmen jyā dzài nǎr?
   3. hwǒchējàn dzài lyúgwǎn yòubyar,↑dwèibudwei?
   4.↑Wáng tàitai yě hén hǎu ma?
   5.↑chǐng wèn, Lǐ syānsheng jīntyan dzàibudzai?
   6.↑chǐng wèn, hwǒchējàn dzài nǎr?
   7.↑chǐng wèn, tsèswǒ dzài jèr ma?
   8.↑wǒmen wàng dzwó dzǒu, hǎubuhǎu?
   9.↑lyúgwǎn búdzài nèr ma?

B. 1. búdwèi. dzài dzwǒbyar.
   2. wǒmen dōu hén hǎu, syèsye.
   3. dwèi le, dzài dzwǒbyar.
   4. dwèi le, búdzài nèr, dzài jèr.
   5. dzài Lǐjya yòubyar.
   6. dwèi le, tāmen dōu dzài.
   7. dwèibuchǐ, tāmen jīntyan búdzài.
   8. hǎu.
   9. yìjŕ dzǒu, dzài lyúgwǎn yòubyar.

3.	1.	míngtyan jyàn.	dzài
	2.	yìjŕ dzǒu, dzài Jāngjya yòubyar.	wàng dzwǒ
	3.	↑hwǒchējàn dzài nèr ma?	yě
	4.	Lǐ syáujye yě bú-dzài jyā.	Lǐ syānsheng....dōu
	5.	↑nín jyā dzài nǎr?	chǐng wèn
	6.	dzài lyúgwǎn yòubyar.	dzwǒbyar
	7.	↑wǒmen dzài Wángjya jyàn, hǎubuhǎu?	nèr
	8.	↑tāmen dōu búdzài jèr ma?	Wáng tàitai, Wáng syáujye
	9.	↑wàng yòu dzǒu, hǎubuhǎu?	dzwǒ
	10.	↑tā dzài jyā↓budzai?	jīntyan
	11.	tsèswǒ dzài nèr ma?	dwèibudwei?

E. Dialogues

1. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, Wáng syansheng dzài nǎr?

   (b) tā dzài hwǒchējàn.

   (a) syèsye.

2. (a) ↑Jāng tàitai dzài jèr ma?

   (b) búdzài, tā dzài Wángjya.

   (a) ↑Jāng syānsheng ne?

   (b) tā dzài.

3. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, Lǐ syáujye dzàibudzai?

(b) dzài. dzài nèr.

(a) ↑Lǐ syānsheng yě dzài nèr ma?

(b) dwèi le, yě dzài nèr.

(a) syèsye.

4. (a)↑Wáng syansheng, ní hǎu ma?

(b) hén hǎu, syèsye, ↑nǐ ne?

(a) hǎu, syèsye. ↑Wáng tàitai yě dzài jyā ma?

(b) dzài, wǒmen dōu dzài jyā.

5. (a) ↑Jāng tàitai dzài jyā ↓budzai?

(b) búdzài jyā, tā dzài hwǒchējàn.

(a) ↑dzài hwǒchējàn ma?

(b) dwèi le.

(a) hǎu, syèsye ni. dzài jyàn, dzài jyàn.

(b) dzài jyàn.

6. (a) ↑Lǐ syānsheng dzàibudzai jyā?

(b) búdzài jyā.

(a) ↑dzài nǎr?

(b) dzài hwǒchējàn.

(a) syèsye.

7. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, Wáng syáujye dzài jèr ma?

(b) búdzài. tā dzài nèr.

(a) ↑Wáng tàitai ne?

(b) tā yě búdzài jèr.

8. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, nǐ jyā dzài nǎr?

(b) wǒ jyā dzài nèr.

(a) ↑dzài nèr ma?

(b) dwèi le.

9. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, hwǒchējàn dzài nèr ma?

(b) dwèi le,dzài nèr. yìjŕ dzǒu, dzài yòubyar.

(a) ↑búdzài dzwǒbyar ma?

(b) bù. dzài yòubyar.

(a) syèsye.

10. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, tsèswǒ dzài jèr, dwèibudwei?

(b) búdzài jèr, dzài nèr.

(a) ↑dzài yòubyar ma?

(b) dwèi le.

(a) syèsye.

11. (a) ↑Lǐ syānsheng, nǐ jyā dzài jèr ma?

(b) dwèi le.

(a) ↑Wáng syansheng jyā ne?

(b) tā jyā yě dzài jèr.

(a) ou! nǐmen jyā dōu dzài jèr.

(b) dwèi le.

12. (a) ↑ wǒmen míngtyan dzài nǎr jyàn?

(b) ↑ dzài jèr jyàn, hǎubuhǎu?

(a) dzài nǐ jyā jyàn, ↑ hǎubuhǎu?

(b) yé hǎu.

(a) ↑ nǐmen míngtyan dōu dzài jyā ma?

(b) wǒmen dōu dzài. ou, dwèi le, wǒ tàitai búdzài.

(a) ↑ syáujye dzàibúdzài jyā?

(b) tā dzài. hǎu, wǒmen míngtyan jyàn.

(a) hǎu, hǎu. míngtyan dzài nǐ jyā jyàn.

F. Free Conversation

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

1. More directional terms:

1.1 New terms following wàng as in: wàng^1 yǒu^2 dzǒu^3
These terms are substitutable in Position 2:

dūng	east
nán	south
syī	west
běi	north

1.2 The following likewise occur in Position 2, they are like you in that they also may occur with the suffix -byar (-byan); however, the suffix -tou is even more common, thus chyán, chyánbyar, (chyánbyan), and chyántou all mean "ahead, forward, in front".

chyán, chyánbyar, chyántou	ahead, forward, in front
hòu, hòubyar, hòutou	behind, to the rear, in back

2. New terms following dzài as in: dzài^1 yǒubyar^2
These terms are substitutable in Position 2:

dūngbyar	the east
nánbyar	the south
syībyar	the west
běibyar	the north
chyánbyar, chyántou	the front
hòubyar, hòutou	the rear
pángbyar *	the side, next to

dwèimyàn, dwèimyàr *	the opposite side, across the way

* Only the forms given occur. There are no forms in -tou.

2b. All the above terms may follow a noun like hwǒchējàn, lyúgwǎn, or Wángjya; or a personal name or pronoun:

dzài lyúgwán běibyar	'to the north of the hotel'
dzài Wángjya pángbyar	'next to the Wang's'
dzài hwǒchējàn dwèimyàr	'across from the station'
dzài Lǐ tàitai chyántou	'in front of Mrs. Li'
dzài wǒ hòutou	'in back of me'

Note that after dzai, the directional term has two syllables, the last of which is -byar, -tou, or -myar, whereas after wang the simple terms predominate. This list will only be of real use when practiced and drilled in complete sentences.

0.

shēng	sound, tone
yīnpíng (dìyīshēng)	level tone (first tone)
yángpíng (dìèrshēng)	rising tone (second tone)
shǎngshēng (dìsānshēng)	low tone (third tone)
chyùshēng (dìsz̀shēng)	falling tone (fourth tone)
chīngshēng	'neutral' tone
shr̀	is
↑shr̀ shémme shēng?	Which tone is it?
Reply:	
shr̀ yīnpíng, etc.	
↑shr̀ dìjǐshēng?	Which (number) tone is it?
Reply:	
shr̀ dìyīshēng, etc.	
syōusyi	to rest, take a break
syōusyi syousyi ba!	Let's take a break!

A. Pronunciation Drill

jr̄, jē   jŕ, jé   jř, jě   jr̀, jè
chr̄, chē   chŕ, ché   chř, chě   chr̀, chè
shr̄, shē   shŕ, shé   shř, shě   shr̀, shè
r̄, rē   ŕ, ré   ř, rě   r̀, rè

jēn, jīn   jén, jín   jěn, jǐn   jèn, jìn
chēng, chīng   chéng, chíng   chěng, chǐng   chèng, chìng
shēng, syīng   shéng, syíng   shěng, syǐng   shèng, syìng

wū, gū   wú, kú   wǔ, hǔ
wū, dū   wú, tú   wǔ, lǔ   wù, nù
wū, jū   wú, chú   wǔ, shǔ   wù, rù

wū, gū, gūng, gwāng, gāng   wū, gū, gwūn, gwān, gān
wú, kú, kúng, kwáng, káng   wú, kú, kwún, kwán, kán
wǔ, hǔ, hǔng, hwǎng, hǎng   wǔ, hǔ, hwǔn, hwǎn, hǎn
wù, wèng, wàng, àng   wù, wèn, wàn, àn

wū, gū, gwō, gē   gū, gūng, gwūn, gwāng, gwān, gwō, gwēi
wú, kú, kwó, ké   kú, kúng, kwún, kwáng, kwán, kwó, kwéi
wǔ, hǔ, hwǒ, hě   hǔ, hǔng, hwǔn, hwǎng, hwǎn, hwǒ, hwěi
wù, wò, è   wù, wèng, wèn, wàng, wàn, wò, wèi

yī,wū,yū	yí,wú,yú	yǐ,wǔ,yǔ	yì,wù,yù
jī,yū,jyū	jí,yú,jyú	jǐ,yǔ,jyǔ	jì,yù,jyù
chī,yū,chyū	chí,yú,chyú	chǐ,yǔ,chyǔ	chì,yù,chyù
syī,yū,syū	syí,yú,syú	syǐ,yǔ,syǔ	syì,yù,syù

yū,wēn,yūn	yú,wén,yún	yǔ,wěn,yǔn	yù,wèn,yùn
jyū,yūn,jyūn	chyú,yún,chyún	syǔ,yǔn,syǔn	lyù,yùn,lyùn
jyū,yūng,jyūng	chyú,yúng,chyúng		

yū,yān,ywān	yú,yán,ywán	yǔ,yǎn,ywǎn	yù,yàn,ywàn
jyū,ywān,jywān	chyú,ywán,chywán	syǔ,ywǎn,sywǎn	lyù,ywàn,lywàn

yū,yē,ywē	yú,yé,ywé	yǔ,yě,ywě	yù,yè,ywè
jyū,ywē,jywē	chyú,ywé,chywé	syǔ,ywě,sywě	lyù,ywè,lywè

B. Vocabulary Build-Up

1. jū: shwō, chē, chr̄

   jú: tsúng, lái

   jǔ: dǔng, chǐng

   jù: dzwò, chyù, dàu, fàn

   tā jyā: fēijī

   tā jyàn: chr̄fàn, tā nèr

   nín jyàn: yíkwàr

   nǐ jyā: hwǒchē

nǐ jyàn:	wǒ jèr
dzài jyā:	chìchē
dzài mǎi:	fàn̉gwǎn, bùdǔng
dzài jyàn:	syàndzài
↑jíje?:	↑shémme?
↑jǐje?:	↑dzěmme?
jīje	Jūnggwo;
jǐje	dǔngle, hǎule, Měigwo,
jìje	kèchi

2. 'bu' meaning 'not'

bùdōu	bù hén hǎu	bùdzǒu
bùshwō	bùtsúng	bùhǎu
bùchr̄	bùlái	bùdzǎu
		bùdǔng
		bùchǐng
bújyàn	búkèchi	
búdzài		
búwàng		
búdwèi		
búdzwò		
búchyù		

búdàu

↑chr̄buchr̄?	↑dzàibudzai?
↑láibulái?	↑dwèibudwei?
↑dǔngbudǔng?	↑chyùbuchyu?

C. Basic Dialogues and Patterns

1. dàu X	to X
chyù	go
dàu lyúgwǎn chyu	go to the hotel

(a) ↑ nín dàu nǎr chyù? Where are you going?

(b) wǒ dàu lyúgwǎn chyu.

1.1

				↑dàu	nǎr	chyù?	
	↑míngtyan			dàu	nǎr	chyù?	
↑nín	míngtyan			dàu	nǎr	chyù?	
↑nín	míngtyan			dàu	hwǒchējàn	chyù	ma?
↑nín	míngtyan	yě		dàu	hwǒchējàn	chyù	ma?
↑tāmen	míngtyan	yě		dàu	hwǒchējàn	chyù	ma?
↑tāmen	míngtyan	yě	dōu	dàu	hwǒchējàn	chyù	ma?

1.2 Jūnggwo - China

tāmen búdàu Jūnggwo chyu.

↑tāmen búdàu Jūnggwo chyù ma?

dwèi le, tāmen bú chyù.

tāmen dōu bú chyù.

wǒmen yě dōu bú chyù.

wǒmen míngtyan yě dōu bú chyù.

tāmen dōu búdàu Jūnggwo chyu.

wǒmen yě dōu búdàu Jūnggwo chyu.

wǒmen míngtyan yě dōu búdàu lyúgwǎn chyu.

1.3 Měigwo	American
dàshrgwǎn	embassy
Měigwo dàshrgwǎn	American Embassy

↑dàu nǎr chyù?

dàu nèr chyu.

dàu tā jyā chyu.

dàu Lǐjya chyu.

dàu Měigwo chyu.

dàu Jūnggwo chyu.

dàu dàshrgwǎn chyu.

dàu Měigwo dàshrgwǎn chyu.

dàu Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn chyu.

tāmen			dàu	Jūnggwo	dàshrgwǎn	chyu.	
tāmen		dōu	dàu	Jūnggwo	dàshrgwǎn	chyu.	
↑wǒmen	yě	dōu	dàu	Jūnggwo	dàshrgwǎn	chyù	ma?
wǒmen	yě					chyù.	

PATTERN IV

Co-Verb (CV) - Object - Verb

S	CV	O	V
wǒmen	wàng	yòu	dzǒu.
wǒmen	dzài	lyúgwǎn	jyàn.
wǒmen	dàu	Jūnggwo	chyu.

Adverbials Precede the CV

S	TW	A	CV	O	V
wǒmen		yìjŕ	wàng	yòu	dzǒu.
wǒmen	míngtyan		dzài	lyúgwǎn	jyàn.
wǒmen		bú	dàu	Jūnggwo	chyu.

2.	tsúng X	from X
	lái	come
	(a) ↑nín tsúng nǎr lái?	Where have you come from?
	(b) wǒ tsúng hwǒchējàn lái.	I've come from the railroad station.

2.1

		dàu	Jūnggwo	chyu.
tsúng	Měigwo	dàu	Jūnggwo	chyu.
tsúng	Měigwo	dàu	Jūnggwo	lái.

tāmen tsúng hwǒchējàn dàu lyúgwǎn lái.

tāmen tsúng Měigwo dàshrgwǎn dàu Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn chyu.

3.	↑dzěmme?	how?
	dzwò X	by X (lit."sitting in X")
	chē	car (any wheeled vehicle)
	dzwò chē	by car
(a)	↑wǒmen dàu nèr chyu, dzěmme chyù?	How'll we go there?
(b)	↑wǒmen dzwò chē chyu, hǎubuhǎu?	How about going by car?
(c)	hén hǎu.	Fine.

3.1

↑ dàu nèr chyu, dzěmme chyù?

↑ dàu dàshrgwǎn chyu, dzěmme chyù?

↑ dàu Měigwo dàshrgwǎn chyu, dzěmme chyù?

↑tsúng nèr (lái,)dzěmme lái?

↑tsúng dàshrgwǎn (lái,)dzěmme lái?

↑tsúng Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn (lái,)dzěmme lái?

3.2	fēijī	airplane

tāmen dzwò fēijī chyu.

tāmen dàu Jūnggwo chyu.

tāmen dzwò fēijī dàu Jūnggwo chyu.

tāmen tsúng jèr chyu.

tāmen tsúng jèr dzwò fēijī chyu.

3.3 Summary

The order of the three CV-O phrases discussed here is typically:

tsúng - O   dzwò - O   dàu - O

though the _tsúng_ and _dzwò_ phrases may interchange. Adverbials and Time Words like _bù-_, _míngtyan_, and so on, typically precede the first CV-O phrase.

4.

↑shémme?	what?
shŕhou(r)	time
↑shémme shŕhou(r)?	when?
syàndzài	now
dzǒu	leave (additional definition)
ba	(particle: suggestion, polite command)

(a) ↑wǒmen shémme shŕhour dzǒu?   When shall we leave?

(b) wǒmen syàndzài dzǒu ba.   Let's go now.

2

4.1

↑wǒmen shémme shŕhour chyù?

↑tāmen shémme shŕhour lái?

↑tāmen jīntyan lái ma?

tāmen jīntyan bùlái.

tāmen míngtyan lái.

tāmen míngtyan dōu lái.

4.2

chichē	automobile, car
hwǒchē	train

↑tāmen míngtyan dzěmme lái?

↑tāmen búdzwò fēijī lái ma?

búdzwò fēijī lái.

tāmen dzwò chē lái.

↑dzwò shémme chē lái?

↑dzwò hwǒchē lái, dwèibudwei?

búdwèi, tāmen búdzwò hwǒchē lái.

tāmen dzwò chìchē lái.

4.3

↑tāmen shémme shŕhour chyù?

↑tāmen dàu nǎr chyù?

↑tāmen tsúng nǎr lái?

↑tāmen tsúng jèr chyù, dzěmme chyù?

↑tāmen dzwò shémme chē chyù?

5.	chǐng	please (lit. "invite")
	chǐng nín	please, will you please
(a)	chǐng nín dzwò chē lái ba.	Please come by car.
(b)	hǎu, wǒ dzwo chē chyu.	Fine, I'll go by car.
5.1	wǒ jèr	my place, over here by me

chǐng nín lái.

chǐng nín dàu wǒ jèr lái.

chǐng nín dàu wǒ jèr lái ba.

chíng nǐ dàu wǒ jèr lái ba.

chǐng dàu wǒ jèr lái ba.

Certain verbs like chǐng take whole sentences as objects:

PATTERN V

V	O (Sentence)
chǐng	nín dàu wǒ jèr lái.

6.	yíkwàr	together
	wǒmen yíkwàr	we...together
(a)	wǒmen yíkwàr chyu ba.	Let's go together.
(b)	hǎu, wǒmen yíkwàr chyu.	Fine, we'll go together.

6.1 tā nèr	his place, over there by him
dzǒu!	Get out! Beat it!
dzǒu ba!	(less impolite)
wǒmen dzǒu ba.	Shall we leave now?
wǒmen dàu tā nèr chyu ba.	Shall we go to his place?

The sentence particle ba softens the tone of the sentence; here it turns an abrupt command into a less abrupt one, and a statement of positive intention into a mild suggestion.

7. ...ne, ...ne?	(form alternative-type questions)
(a) ↑tā dàu Wángjya chyù ne, dàu Jāngjya chyù ne?	Is he going to the Wang's or to the Chang's?
(b) dàu Wángjya chyu.	

7.1

↑tā lái ne, tā syānsheng lái ne?

↑tā jīntyan lái ne, míngtyan lái ne?

↑tā dzwò h$\overset{\text{wǒ}}{\text{ow}}$chē lái ne, dzwò chìchē lái ne?

↑tā tsúng lyúgwǎn lái ne, tsúng dàshrgwǎn lái ne?

↑tā dàu Měigwo dàshrgwǎn chyù ne, dàu Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn chyù ne?

PATTERN VI

(phrase) ne, (phrase) ne?

↑tā lái ne, tā syānsheng lái ne?

Compare this kind of question with the other alternative type questions you have had so far.

SENTENCE	(PARTICLE),	SENTENCE	(PARTICLE)?
↑tā dzài-		-budzai?	
↑tā dzài	jyā	↓budzai?	
↑tā dzài-		-búdzài	jyā?
↑hǎu-		-buhǎu?	
↑tā lái	ne,	tā syānsheng lái	ne?

8. ...ne? (intensifies question word)

(a) ↑tā búdàu Wángjya chyu, dàu nǎr chyù ne?	If he's not going to the Wang's, where IS he going?
(b) dàu Jāngjya chyu.	He's going to the Chang's.

8.1

↑tā		shémme	shŕhour	lái	ne?
↑tā	dzwò	shémme	chē	lái	ne?
↑tā	tsúng	nǎr		lái	ne?
↑tā		dzěmme		lái	ne?

PATTERN VII

↑...QW...ne?

(QW: Question Word)

Summary of question types used so far:

1. ↑dàu Měigwo chyù ma?
2a. ↑dàu nǎr chyù?
2b. ↑dàu nǎr chyù ne?
3. ↑dàu Měigwo chyù ne, dàu Jūnggwo chyù ne?
4. ↑chyùbuchyu?
5. ↑Lǐ syānsheng ne?

NOTICE: The word order in questions with question words is the same as in the corresponding statement.

9.	chr̄	eat
	fàn	cooked rice, a meal
	chr̄ fàn	eat (a meal)
	fàn'gwǎndz (fàn'gwǎr)	restaurant
(a)	↑wǒmen chyù chr̄ fàn, hǎu ma?	Shall we go eat?
(b)	hǎu, ↑dàu wǒ jyā chyù chr̄ ne, dàu fàn'gwǎndz chyù chr̄ ne?	Fine; shall we go to my place to eat, or to a restaurant?
(a)	↑dàu fàn'gwǎndz chyu, hǎubuhǎu?	How about going to a restaurant?
(b)	hǎu, wǒmen dzǒu ba.	Fine. Let's go.

9.1	dzwò	do

↑tā lái dzwò shémme?

tā lái jyàn nǐ.

↑tā chyù dzwò shémme?

tā chyù chr̄ fàn.

PATTERN VIII

Purpose expressed with lái or chyù: There are three varieties:

1. lai/chyu V - O

↑tā lái dzwò shémme?

2. V - O lai/chyu

↑tā dzwò shémme lai?

3. lái/chyù V - O lai/chyu

↑tā lái dzwò shémme lai?

Variety 1. is the most commonly used. If you use this variety you'll run into the least trouble. You hay hear the other two varieties: Variety 3. is not commonly used; when it does appear, it strongly emphasises the purpose of coming or going: "To do what is he coming?" Variety 2. is sometimes used, but without proper context it may be ambiguous. For instance, ambiguity may arise because of the two meanings of dzwò, a word associated with these patterns since it is often used in questions. dzwò means either "by (a vehicle)" or "do"; thus dzwò shémme lái? can mean either "By what vehicle is he coming?" or "What is he coming to do?" This ambiguity can be avoided by saying shémme chē instead of just shémme when "by what vehicle" is meant, and by using variation 1., shifting the V - O to after lai/chyu when "to do what" is meant.

10. Miscellaneous Vocabulary and Dialogues:

10.1	dǔng	understand
	bùdǔng	not to understand

le	(sentence particle, indicates change or new situation)
dǔng le	understand (now)
shwō	say
hǎu le	OK (now); that's settled
kèchi	polite; stand on formality
búkèchi	You're welcome; not at all; don't be so formal

(a)	dwèibuchǐ, wǒ bùdǔng. chǐng nǐ dzài shwō.	Excuse me, but I don't understand. Please say it again.
(b)	...↑dōu dǔng le ma?	...Do you understand it all now?
(a)	hǎu le. syàndzài dōu dǔng le, syèsye nín.	Yes, I've got it all now. Thank you.
(b)	búkèchi.	Don't mention it.

10.2	dzwò	sit, be seated
(a)	chǐng dzwò.	Please be seated.
(b)	búkèchi, búkèchi.	You first.
(a)	chǐng, chǐng.	Go ahead.

D. Exercises

1. Vocabulary and sentence translation.

2. Response drill.

A. 1. ↑nǐmen syàndzài dōu dǔng le ma?

2. ↑Wáng syáujye bùtsúng Měigwo chyu, tsúng nǎr chyù ne?

3. ↑nǐmen dàu Měigwo chyu, dzěmme chyù?

4. ↑Wáng syansheng dàu nǐ nèr chyù dzwò shémme?

5. ↑Lǐ tàitai dzwò shémme dàu Jāngjya chyu?

6. ↑Jāng syáujye syàndzài lái ne, míngtyan lái ne?

7. wǒmen dàu Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn chyu ba.

8. dwèibuchǐ, wǒ bùdǔng. chǐng nín dzài shwō.

9. Wáng syansheng, chǐng dzwò, chǐng dzwò.

10. ↑Lǐ syānsheng, Lǐ tàitai yíkwàr chyù chr̄ fàn chyu ma?

B. 1. wǒ shwō: nǐ búdzwò chē chyù ma? ↑syàndzài dǔng le ma?

2. lái jyàn wo.

3. dzwò chìchē chyu.

4. hǎu le. wǒmen dōu dǔng le.

5. wǒmen dzwò fēijī chyu.

6. dwèi le. tāmen yíkwàr chyu.

7. hǎu, yíkwàr chyu ba.

8. búkèchi.

9. tsúng Jūnggwo chyu.

10. syàndzài lái.

3. Variation Drill

wǒmen syāndzài dzwò chìchē dàu Jūnggwo chyu.	jīntyan
tā búdàu Měigwo dàshrgwǎn chyu.	Jūnggwo
↑tā shémme shŕhour lái?	dzwò shémme chē
↑tā míngtyan dzwò shémme?	lái jyàn ni ma?
wǒmen dàu Měigwo fàngwǎndz chyù chr̄ fàn ba.	Jūnggwo
hǎu ↑wǒmen yíkwàr chyu, hǎubuhǎu?	ba
yìjŕ dzǒu, dzài wàng yòu dzǒu.	dzwò
↑chǐng wèn, Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn dzài nǎr?	lyúgwán dzwǒbyar ma
↑nín tàitai míngtyan tsúng nǎr lái?	dàu nǎr chyù
↑tā míngtyan bùdzái jèr, dzài nǎr ne?	nǐ
↑hwǒchējàn dzài yòubyar ne, dzài dzwǒbyar ne?	nǎr?

E. Dialogues

1. (a) ↑ chǐng wèn, nǐ míngtyan lái ma?
   (b) wǒ bùlái, wǒ tàitai lái.
   (a) ↑ Wáng syansheng láibulái?
   (b) lái, tā lái.
2. (a) ↑ Jāng tàitai dàu nǐ jèr lái ma?
   (b) bùlái, tā dàu dàshrgwǎn chyu.

(a) ↑ chǐng wèn, Jāng syansheng ne?

(b) tā yě chyù.

(a) hǎu, syèsye. wǒ syàndzài yě chyù, dzài jyàn.

(b) dzài jyàn, chǐng dzài lái a.

(a) hǎu, hǎu!

3. (a) ↑ chǐng wèn, Wáng syáujye dàu Měigwo dàshrgwǎn chyu ma?

(b) chyù. ↑ nǐ ne?

(a) wǒ búchyù, wǒ dàu Lǐ tàitai jyā chyu.

(b) hǎu, dzài jyàn, dzài jyàn.

(a) dzài jyàn.

4. (a) Jāng syáujye, ní dzǎu. ↑ dàu nǎr chyù?

(b) dàshrgwǎn. ↑ nǐ búchyù ma?

(a) syàndzài búchyù, wǒ dàu Lǐ syānsheng tāmen nèr chyu.

(b) ↑ nǐ tàitai yě chyù ma?

(a) tā yě chyù.

(b) ↑ tā dzěmme chyù?

(a) tā tsúng jyā yìjŕ chyù.

5. (a) ↑ Wáng syansheng, Wáng tàitai, nǐmen dōu hǎu a?

(b) hén hǎu. ↑ nǐ ne?

(a) hén hǎu, hén hǎu. ↑ nǐmen tsúng nǎr lái?

(b) tsúng Měigwo dàshrgwǎn lái.

(a) ↑nǐmen jīntyan dàu Lǐ syānsheng nèr chyù ma?

(b) dwèi le, chyù.

(a) ↑Jāng tàitai yě chyù ma?

(b) tā yě chyù. ↑nǐ ne?

(a) yě chyù.

(b) ↑yíkwàr chyu, hǎubuhǎu?

(a) hǎu. wǒmen dōu yíkwàr chyu.

6. (a) ↑Lǐ syáujye, ní hǎu? syàndzài dàu dàshrgwǎn chyù ma?

(b) dwèi le.

(a) ↑wǒmen yíkwàr chyu, hǎubuhǎu?

(b) hǎu, ↑wǒmen dzěmme chyù ne?

(a) ↑dzwò chìchē chyu, hǎu ma?

(b) hǎu!

7. (a) ↑Wáng tàitai, chǐng wèn, Wáng syansheng dzài jyā ma?

(b) tā dzài jyā. ↑nǐmen yíkwàr dàu fàn'gwǎndz chyù chr̄ fàn ma?

(a) dwèi le. wǒmen yíkwàr chyu.

(b) ↑nǐmen dzěmme chyù ne?

(a) wǒmen yíkwàr dzwò chē chyu ba.

(b) tsúng jèr yìjŕ chyù ma?

(a) tsúng jèr yìjŕ chyu.

8. (a) ↑wǒmen jīntyan dàu Měigwo fàn'gwǎndz chyù chr̄ fàn, hǎubuhǎu?

(b) dwèibuchǐ, chíng nǐ dzài shwō.

(a) dàu Měigwo fàn'gwǎndz chyù chr̄ fàn.

(b) ou! dǔngle. dwèibuchǐ, wǒ búchyù. nǐmen chyù ba.

(a) ↑nǐ dàu nǎr chyù ne?

(b) wǒ dàu Jūnggwo fàn'gwǎndz chyu.

(a) hǎu. wǒmen yíkwàr dōu dàu Jūnggwo fàn'gwǎndz chyu. ↑dzěmme chyù?

(b) tsúng jèr yìjŕ dàu hwǒchējàn, dzài tsúng nèr wàng yòu dzǒu---

(a) ↑dzài dzwǒbyar ma?

(b) dwèi le.

9. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, Lǐ syáujye dzài nǎr ne?

(b) tā dzài Wáng syansheng jyā.

(a) ↑tā bùtsúng jèr dàu hwǒchējàn chyu ma?

(b) bù.

(a) ↑tā dzěmme chyù ne?

(b) tā shwō tā tsúng Wáng syansheng nèr yìjŕ chyu.

(a) hǎu, syèsye ni. ↑chǐng wèn, Wáng syansheng jyā dzài nǎr ne?

(b) dzài hwǒchējàn yòubyar.

(a) ↑chǐng wèn, dàu hwǒchējàn chyu, wàng yòu dzǒu ne, wàng dzwó dzǒu ne?

(b) wàng dzwó dzǒu.

(a) syèsye ni.

/ \

10. (a) ou! Jāng syansheng, chǐng dzwò, chǐng dzwò!

(b) búkèchi, chǐng, chǐng!

(a) chǐng, chǐng, búkèchi.

(b) ↑nǐ míngtyan dzài jèr ma?

(a) dzài.

(b) hén hǎu. Lǐ syānsheng shwō, tā míngtyan lái jyàn ni.

(a) ou! wǒ chyù jyàn tā ba.

(b) yé hǎu, ↑wǒmen syàndzài yíkwàr chyù jyàn ta, hǎubuhǎu?

(a) hǎu!

(b) wǒmen dzǒu ba!

(a) dzǒu.

11. (a) ↑Wáng syansheng dàu Jūnggwo chyu ma?

(b) dwèi le.

(a) ↑nín shémme shŕhour chyù?

(b) wǒ míngtyan chyu.

(a) nín dzwò shémme chyu?

(b) wǒ dzwò fēijī chyu.

12. (a) ↑Lǐ syānsheng, dàu nǎr chyù?

(b) wǒ dàu hwǒchējàn chyu. Jāng syansheng dzwò hwǒchē lái.

(a) ou! ↑Jāng syansheng lái dzwò shémme?

(b) tā lái jyàn Wáng syansheng.

F. Free Conversation

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

1. Vehicles and Conveyances

chwán	boat, ship
sānlwúnchē, sānlwúr	pedicab
gūnggùng chìchē	bus

For "Taxi" use chìchē = "car".

The above terms occur in the same construction as che, hwǒchē, and fēijī following dzwò "to go by" as in dzwo chē chyu, "go by car". They may also occur where other nouns occur, as in:

↑chē dzài nǎr?	Where's the car?
chwán dzài nèr.	The boat's over there.
dzài chwán nèr.	Over there by the boat.
dàu chwán nèr chyu.	Go over there by the boat.

2. The supplementary terms introduced in Section 2, Lesson 2 may also occur following tsúng or dàu:

tsúng dūngbyar dàu syībyar lái

dàu dwèimyàr chyu

tsúng Wángjya pángbyar dàu lyúgwǎn hòutou chyu

Note the difference between:

wàng chyán(tou) dzǒu	go forward
dàu chyántou chyu	go to the front
dàu lyúgwǎn chyántou chyu	go to the front of the hotel

3. More names of important places. Place names such as the following may occur in all constructions where _Jūnggwo_ or _Měigwo_ appear:

Yīnggwo	England
Fàgwo	France
Dégwo	Germany
Ègwo	Russia
Rìběn	Japan
Nyǒuywē	New York
Hwáshèngdwùn	Washington
Dūngjīng	Tokyo
Syānggǎng	Hong Kong
Běipíng	Peiping (always used in Taiwan)
Běijīng	Peking (used elsewhere and on Mainland)
Nánjīng	Nanking
Shànghǎi	Shanghai
dàlù	the Mainland (of China)
Táiwān	Taiwan
Táiběi	Taipei
Táinán	Tainan
Táijūng	Taichung

Gāusyúng	Kaohsiung
Jīlúng	Keelung

0.a	chyán	money
	↑dwōshau?	How much?
	↑dwōshau chyán?	How much is it?
	yìmáu chyán	ten cents
	lyǎng	two (whenever followed by a counter)
	lyǎngmáu (chyán)	twenty cents
	yíkwài (chyán)	one dollar
	lyǎngkwài (chyán)	two dollars
	shŕyī	eleven
	shŕèr	twelve
	shŕèrkwài	twelve dollars
	shŕsān, etc.	thirteen, etc.
	èrshŕ	twenty
	èrshryī	twenty-one
	èrshrèr	twenty-two
	èrshrsān, etc.	twenty-three, etc.
	sānshŕ, etc.	thirty, etc.
	yìbǎi	one hundred
	lyángbǎi, èrbǎi	two hundred
	yìchyān	one thousand
	lyǎngchyān, èrchyān	two thousand

yíwàn	ten thousand
lyǎngwàn, èrwàn	twenty thousand

0.b

yítsz̀	one time, once
dzài shwō yítsz̀.	Say it once more.
yīlyǎngbyàn	one or two repetitions, once or twice
dzài shwō yīlyǎngbyàn.	Say it once or twice more.
hwéidá	answer
chíng nǐ hwéidá.	Please answer.
nyàn	read aloud, study, recite
chíng nǐmen nyàn.	Please read aloud, etc.
dwō	more, in addition
dwō nyàn jitsz.	Read it over some more.
búyàu	Don't!
búyàu shwō Yīngwén.	Don't speak English.
fān	to translate
chíng nǐ fān.	Please translate.
fānchéng	translate into
chíng nǐ fānchéng Yīngwén.	Please translate into English.

A. Pronunciation

1. shāng, shr̄, sāng, sz̄

cháng, chŕ, tsáng, tsź

jǎng, jř, dzǎng, dž

2. jr̄, dz̄

chŕ, tsź

shř, sž

3. jr̄, jē, dz̄, dzē

chŕ, ché, tsź, tsé

shř, shě, sž, sě

4.	sē, shē	sé, shé	sě, shě	sè, shè
	sz̄, shr̄	sź, shŕ	sž, shř	sz̀, shr̀
	dzē, jē	dzé, jé	dzě, jě	dzè, jè
	dz̄, jr̄	dź, jŕ	dž, jř	dz̀, jr̀
	tsē, chē	tsé, ché	tsě, chě	tsè, chè
	tsz̄, chr̄	tsź, chŕ	tsž, chř	tsz̀, chr̀
5.	dzū, jū	dzūng, jūng	dzwūn, jwūn	dzwēi, jwēi
	tsú, chú	tsúng, chúng	tswún, chwún	tswéi, chwéi
	sǔ, shǔ	sǔng	swǔn, shwǔn	swěi, shwěi

6. Notice the -n in the first syllable:

dyàn'yǐngr
mǎn'yì
bàn'yè
lwàn'yùng
ywàn'yi
kàn'wán
bǎn'wǎn
dān'wu
gwānsyi
lín hé
hén hǎu
hěn kwài
hěn máng
hén ǎi

7. Weak Stress:

a. syānsheng
tāmen
Jūnggwo
Jāngjya

b. syáujye
Wángjya

c. shémme

d. wǒmen
nǐmen
Měigwo
Lǐjya
dzěmme
dzwǒbyar

e. syèsye
tàitai

yòubyar

dwèi le

kèchi

B. Vocabulary Build-Ups

lái:	rén, shéi, shwéi	
Lǐ:	bǐ	
jèr:	jèi, jè, shr̀, Jàu, jyàu, syìng, nèi, nà, hwà	
Jūnggwo:	dūngsyi, Yīnggwo	
syáujye:	míngdz, fángdz	
↑dzěmme:	něige?	Stress: / ˘
kèchi:	dìfang, Fàgwo, jèige, jège, nèige, nàge	
Jtā lái:	Yīngwén	
chǐng dzwò:	lǐngshr̀, něiwèi	Stress: \ /
tsèswǒ:	dàshř	
dzài gyàn:	gwèi syìng...,	

C. Basic Dialogues

1.	jèi (jè)	this
	shr̀	is, is so: is of the class...
	nèi (nà)	that
	(a) ↑jèi shr shémme? ↑shr lyúgwǎn ma?	What is this? Is it a hotel?

(b) búshr. nà búshr lyúgwǎn, shr dàshrgwǎn.	No, it's not a hotel, it's an embassy.
(a) ↑shr̀ ma?	Is that so?
(b) shr̀.	Yes.

1.1 lǐngshrgwǎn	consulate

shr dàshrgwǎn.

↑shr dàshrgwǎn ma?

shr̀ dàshrgwǎn.

búshr dàshrgwǎn.

↑búshr dàshrgwǎn ma?

búshr̀.

shr lǐngshrgwǎn.

↑shr shémme lǐngshrgwǎn?

↑shr Měigwo lǐngshrgwǎn ma?

↑jè shr Měigwo lǐngshrgwǎn ma?

jè búshr̀.

jè búshr Měigwo lǐngshrgwǎn.

nà shr̀.

1.2 ↑shr dàshrgwǎn ma?

↑shr̀bushr dàshrgwǎn?

↑shr dàshrgwǎn búshr̀?

↑nà shr̀bushr lǐngshrgwǎn?

↑nà shr lǐngshrgwǎn búshr̀?

2. -ge	(most common and least specific classifier)
jèige (jège)	this, this one
dūngsyi	thing
jèige dūngsyi	this thing
hwà	language, words
Jūnggwóhwà	Chinese (language)
bǐ	writing implement; pen, pencil, brush
(a)↑jèige dūngsyi, Jūnggwohwà shr shémme?	What is thing in Chinese?
(b) shr bǐ.	It's a pen.
2.1 Yīnggwo	England
fángdz	house, building
nèige (nàge)	that, that one

↑shr shémme lǐngshrgwǎn?

↑shr Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn ma?

↑jèige fángdz shr Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn ma?

↑jèige fángdz shr̀bushr Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn?

búshr.

jèige fángdz búshr.

jèige fángdz búshr Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn.

nèige fángdz shr̀.

nèige fángdz shr Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn.

PATTERN IX

Sp - C - N

jèi - ge dūngsyi

jèi- and *nèi-* are specifiers (Sp), which precede the noun they specify and are separated from it by a classifier (C). *jèi-* and *nèi-* have variant forms *jè-* and *nà-*, which also occur in this pattern. *jè* and *nà*, *jèi* and *nèi* also occur as absolute forms, appearing without any C-N combination as the subject of a sentence, especially before *shr̀* and *búshr̀*.

2.2	Yīngwén	English (language)
	dìfang	place

↑jè shr shémme dìfang?

↑jèige dìfang shr shémme?

↑nà shr shémme?

↑nà shr shémme dūngsyi?

↑nèige dūngsyi shr shémme?

↑nèige dūngsyi, Yīngwén shr shémme?

↑nèige dūngsyi, Jūnggwohwà shr shémme?

3.	jyàu	is called, is named
	(a) ↑nèige dūngsyi, Jūnggwohwà yě jyàu bǐ ma?	Is that thing also called "bǐ" in Chinese?
	(b) dwèi le. yě jyàu bǐ.	Yes. It's also called "bǐ".

3.1

↑Yīngwén shr shémme?

↑Yīngwén jyàu shémme?

Yīngwén jyàu "consulate".

↑Jūnggwohwà jyàu shémme?

↑jèige dìfang, Jūnggwohwà jyàu dàshrgwǎn ma?

bújyàu dàshrgwǎn.

Jūnggwohwà bújyàu dàshrgwǎn.

jèige dìfang, Jūnggwohwà bújyàu dàshrgwǎn.

jyàu lǐngshrgwǎn.

4.	(a) ↑"pen", Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?	How do you say "pen" in Chinese?
	(b) "pen", Jūnggwohwà jyàu "bǐ".	"Pen" is called "bǐ" in Chinese.

4.1

↑dzěmme shwō?

↑pen, dzěmme shwō?

↑Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?

↑pen, Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?

pen, Jūnggwohwà jyàu bǐ.

pen, Jūnggwohwà shr bǐ.

4.2 Compare the ways of asking for identification of objects, places, etc.

1. ↑Jè shr shémme dìfang?
   ↑Jè shr shémme dūngsyi?
2. ↑Jèige dìfang shr shémme?
   ↑Jèige dūngsyi shr shémme?
3. ↑Jèige, Jūnggwohwà shr shémme?
   ↑Jèige, Jūnggwohwà jyàu shémme?
   ↑Jèige, jyàu shémme?
4. ↑Jèige, Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?

ANSWER:
shr bǐ.
jyàu bǐ. etc.

NOTE: No. 4 above is the best way to ask for the Chinese word for something, though the other patterns are also common.

5. rén	man, person
syìng	is surnamed; surname
↑něi- ?	which
^{1}-wèi	(classifier used in polite reference to people)
Jàu	(surname)

(a)↑nèiwèi syìng shémme?	What is that person's surname?
(b)↑něiwèi?	Which one?
(a) nèiwèi.	That one.
(b) ou! nèiwei syānsheng syìng Jàu.	Oh. That gentleman's name is Chao.

5.1 dàshř	ambassador
↑gwèi syìng?	honorable surname is what?
lǐngshr̀	consul
Fàgwo	France

↑syìng shémme?

↑nèige rén syìng shémme?

↑nèiwèi syānsheng syìng shémme?

↑nèiwèi dàshr gwèi syìng?

↑nèiwèi lǐngshr̀ syìng shémme?

↑nèiwei lǐngshr̀ syìng Jàu ma?

búsyìng Jàu.

nèiwèi búsyìng Jàu.

nèiwèi lǐngshr̀ búsyìng Jàu.

nèiwèi Fàgwo lǐngshr̀ búsyìng Jàu.

↑búsyìng Jàu, syìng shémme . ne?

syìng Lǐ.

6.	míngdz	name
(a)	↑tā míngdz jyàu shémme?	What's his (given) name?
(b)	jyàu_Gwóyīng. tā shr Lǐ Gwóyīng, Lǐ syānsheng.	His name is Kuo-ying. He's Mr. Li Kuo-ying.

6.1

↑míngdz jyàu shémme?

↑tā míngdz jyàu shémme?

↑jyàu Gwóyīng ma?

↑míngdz jyàu Gwóyīng ma?

bújyàu Gwóyīng.

↑jyàu shémme ne?

↑jyàu Fāngw̓éi.

tā jyàu Wáng Fāngw̓éi.

tā shr Wáng Fāngw̓éi, Wáng syansheng.

PATTERN X

X	Cop	Y
tā	shr	dàshr̆.
tā	syìng	Lǐ.
jèige dūngsyi	jyàu	bǐ.

Copulas (Cop), like shr̀, jyàu, syìng join two nominal expressions and show that they are related. They usually indicate that what precedes the copula is (1) part of what follows (i.e. X is part of Y, X is a particular instance, or sub-class of the larger class Y), or (2) equivalent of what follows (i.e. X is the same as Y, X equals Y). The relationship is negated with bù- before the copula. (búshr̀)

Elements before and after shr̀ may shift position; sometimes this alters the meaning slightly, but usually it merely effects a shift in emphasis:

tā shr dàshř.	He is the/or an ambassador.
dàshř shr tā.	The ambassador (here) is he (over there).

Such a swith is impossible with the two other copulas, syìng and jyàu. syìng can only be followed by (1) a surname, or (2) its interrogative replacement shémme; jyàu can only be followed (in this pattern) by (1) a given name alone or (2) a surname-given name combination, (3) the name of any thing, action, etc., or (4) shémme.

syìng and jyàu do not commonly enter the V bu V pattern.

jyàu and shr̀ occur in this variation of Pattern 10, useful in asking for the names of things in a foreign language:

X,	(language)	Cop.	Y.
jèige dūngsyi,	Jūnggwohwà	shr	bǐ.
↑ jèige,	Yīngwén	jyàu	shémme?

Finally, note that shr̀ generally has no tone. The tone automatically appears (1) when shr̀ occurs directly before pause or ma?, or (2) when followed directly by -bushr, except (3) when preceded by bù-. These conditions govern the automatic appearance of tone (and stress) on shr̀. Non-automatic appearance of tone indicates special emphasis.

Automatic:	tā shr dàshr̆.	He's the ambassador.
	tā shr̀.	
	↑shr̀ ma?	
	↑shr̀bushr?	
BUT:	tā búshr.	
	↑búshr̀ ma?	
Non-automatic:	tā shr̀ dàshr̆.	He is the ambassador.
	tā búshr̀.	He isn't.

7.	↑shéi (shwéi)?	who?
	(a)↑nèige rén shr shéi?	Who is that person?
	(b) shr Jàu Kè-dì, Jàu syansheng. tā shr Jūnggwo lĭngshr̀.	It's Chao K'o-ti. He's the Chinese consul.

7.1

↑nèige rén shr shéi?

↑Jūnggwo lĭngshr̀ shr shéi?

↑Mĕigwo dàshr̆ shr shéi?

↑Jūnggwo dàshr̆ shr nĕiwèi?

↑shéi shr Jūnggwo dàshr̆?

↑shéi shr Yīnggwo lĭngshr̀?

7.2

↑shéi dàu Fàgwo chyu?

↑shéi tsúng Yīnggwó lái?

↑shéi dzài jyā?

↑shéi syìng Lĭ?

7.3	chǐng	invite, request (additional definition)

↑tā lái jyàn shéi?

tā lái jyàn wǒ.

↑tā chǐng shéi chr̄ fàn?

tā chǐng Wáng tàitai chr̄ fàn.

NOTE: shéi, like other question words, replaces the word it substitutes for without changing the sentence order of the corresponding statement. Question words introduced so far are:

	↑shéi	who? whom?
	↑shémme?	what?
	↑dzěmme?	how?
	↑nǎr?	where?
	↑něi-M	which?
ALSO:	↑shémme shŕhou(r)?	when?
	↑shémme dìfang?	where?

8. Miscellaneous dialogues:

8.1	↑gwèi syìng?	What is your surname?
	bì syìng...	My surname is...
	(a)↑syānsheng gwèi syìng?	What is your surname, Sir?
	(b) bì syìng Jàu.	My surname is Chao.
8.2	(a) Jàu syansheng, jèiwei shr Lǐ syānsheng; Lǐ syānsheng, jèiwei shr Jàu syansheng.	Mr. Chao, this is Mr. Li; Mr. Li, this is Mr. Chao.

(Lǐ) Jàu syansheng, nín hǎu.	How do you do, Mr. Chao?
(JÀU) Lǐ syānsheng, hǎu.	How do you do, Mr. Li?

D. Exercises

1. Vocabulary and sentence check-up.

2. Match:

A. 1. ↑jèige dūngsyi, Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?

2. ↑chǐng wèn, něiwèi shr Yīnggwo lǐngshr̀?

3. ↑chǐng wèn, Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn dzài nǎr?

4. ↑syānsheng gwèi syìng?

5. tā Yīnggwó syìng shr "Reed";↑Jūnggwo syìng shr shémme ne?

6. ↑wǒmen dàu nèige Fàgwo fàn'gwǎr chyù chr̄ Fàgwo fàn, hǎubuhǎu?

7. ↑nèiwèi shr shéi?

8. ↑"British Consulate", Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?

9. ↑chǐng wèn, tā míngdz jyàu shémme?

10. ↑Měigwo dàshrgwǎn dzài Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn yǒubyar ma?

11. ↑něige fángdz shr lǐngshrgwǎn?

12. Jāng syansheng, jèiwei shr wǒ tàitai.

B. 1. dzài Fàgwo lǐngshrgwǎn yòubyar.

2. shr bǐ.

3. shr Yīnggwo dàshř.

4. shr Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn.

5. bì syìng Jāng.

6. shr Lǐ.

7. búdzài yòubyar, dzài dzwǒbyar.

8. ou! Jàu tàitai, nín hǎu.

9. nèige shr̀.

10. dwèibuchǐ, tā búdzài.

11. tā jyàu Dàwèi.

12. dwèibuchǐ, wǒ búchyù.

3. Add or substitute:

1. ↑dàu nèige Fàgwo lyúgwǎn chyu, dzěmme chyù?	fàn'gwǎr
2. tāmen bùdōu shr Jūnggwo ren.	Yīnggwo
3. ↑nín gwèi syìng?	syānsheng
4. ↑wǒmen yíkwàr dàu lǐngshrgwǎn chyu, hǎu ma?	Fàgwo
5. ↑tā tsúng nǎr dzwò chìchē lái?	Yīnggwo dàshrgwǎn
6. nèige fángdz shr Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn.	shr̀bushr?
7. ↑nèige rén shr shéi?	ne

8. Jūnggwo dàshř dàu Měigwo lái.	shémme shŕhour?
9. ↑Yīnggwo dàshrgwǎn dzài nǎr?	lǐngshrgwǎn
10. ↑nèige rén, míngdz jyàu shémme?	syìng
11. ↑jèige dūngsyi jyàu shémme?	Jūnggwo hwà
12. nèige bǐ shr Jūnggwo bǐ.	Měigwo
13. ↑wǒmen dzài Jūnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn jyàn, hǎubuhǎu?	míngtyan
14. ↑Lǐ syānsheng Jàu syānsheng, tāmen yíkwàr chyù dzwò shémme?	chř fàn ma?
15. ↑Yīnggwo dàshrgwǎn dzài Měigwo dàshrgwǎn yǒubyar ma?	dzwǒbyar
16. ↑tā dàu Yīnggwo lyúgwǎn chyù ne, dàu Fàgwo lyúgwǎn chyù ne?	fàn'gwǎndz...
17. tā Jūnggwo syìng shr Jàu.	syìng

E. Dialogues

1. (a) ↑chǐng wèn, jèi shr shémme?

(b) jèi shr bǐ.

(a) ↑jèi shr Jūnggwo bǐ ma?

(b) búshr. búshr Jūnggwo bǐ.

(a) ↑búshr Jūnggwo bǐ, shr shémme bǐ ne?

(b) shr Měigwo bǐ.

(a) ↑shr Měigwo bǐ ma?

(b) shr̀. shr̀ Měigwo bǐ.

2. (a)↑chǐng wèn, syānsheng gwèi syìng?

(b) wǒ syìng Lǐ. ↑nín gwèi syìng?

(a) bì syìng Jàu. ↑nèiwèi ne?

(b) tā syìng Jāng.....a! Jāng syansheng, jèiwèi shr Jàu syansheng. Jàu syansheng, jèiwèi shr Jāng syansheng.

(a) Jāng syansheng, nín hǎu.

(b) Jàu syansheng, hǎu.

3. (a) Jāng syansheng,↑chǐng wèn, nèiwèi syānsheng gwèi syìng?

(b) tā syìng Lǐ.

(a)↑jyàu shémme?

(b) jyàu Gwóyīng.

(a)↑nèiwèi syānsheng ne?

(b) nèiwèi shr Wáng Fāng'wéi, Wáng syansheng.

(a) syèsye ni.

(b) búkèchi.

4. (a)↑chǐng wèn, jèige dūngsyi, Jūnggwohwà dzěmme shwō?

(b) Jūnggwohwà shr bǐ.

(a)↑"pen" dzěmme shwō?

(b) yě shr bǐ.

(a) ou. ou...↑jèige ne?

(b) jèige yě jyàu bǐ.

5. (a)↑chǐng wèn, jèr shr shémme dìfang?

(b) jèr shr fàn'gwǎndz.

(a)↑Měigwo dàshrgwǎn búdzài jèr ma?

(b) dwèi le, búdzài jèr, dzài hwǒchējàn dzwǒbyar.

(a) syèsye ni.

(b) búkèchi.

6. (a) Lǐ tàitai, ní hǎu.

(b) hǎu. ↑nǐ ne?

(a) hǎu, chǐng dzwǒ, chǐng dzwò.

(b)↑chǐng wèn, shr̀bushr Wáng Fāng'wéi, Wáng syansheng jīntyan chíng nǐ chr̄ fàn?

(a) dwèi le. shr̀ Wáng syansheng.

(b) ou. tā yě chíng wǒ chyù.

(a) ou. nà hén hǎu. ↑wǒmen yíkwàr chyu, hǎubuhǎu?

(b) hǎu, hén hǎu.

7. (a)↑chǐng wèn, nèiwèi shr shéi? ↑shr̀bushr dàshř?

(b) búshr̀. nèiwèi búshr dàshř.

(a)↑búshr̀ dàshř, shr shéi ne? shr lǐngshr̀ ma?

(b) shr̀.

(a)↑shr Yīnggwo lǐngshr̀ ne, shr Měigwo lǐngshr̀ ne?

(b) dōu búshr. shr Fàgwo lǐngshr̀.

(a) ou.↑tā syìng shémme ne?

(b) tā syìng Lǐ.

(a)↑tā míngdz jyàu shémme ne?

(b) míngdz jyàu Dàwèi.

(a) ou!↑Lǐ Dàwèi shr *tā* ma?

(b) dwèi le. shr̀ *tā*.

F. Free Conversation

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

1. Public buildings, offices and places of work, etc. The following may occur in all the positions occupied by nouns such as lyúgwǎn. For example:

↑lyúgwǎn dzài nǎr?

dzài lyúgwǎn yòubyar.

tā dàu lyúgwǎn chyu.

wǒmen tsúng lyúgwǎn dàu fàn'gwǎndz lái.

↑jè shr lyúgwǎn ma?

↑nà shr shémme lyúgwǎn?

↑jèige dìfang jyàu shémme?

jāudàiswǒ	hostel
chìchējàn	bus station
fēijīchǎng or jīchǎng	airport
gūngchǎng	factory
syīnwénchù	information office
Měigwo syīnwénchù	U. S. I. A.
yóujèngjyú	post office
dyànhwàjyú	telephone office
dyànbàujyú	telegraph office
jǐngchájyú	police station
yínháng	bank

yīywàn	hospital
jēnswǒ	dispensary
dyànyǐngywàn	movie theatre
bwówùgwǎn	museum
sywésyàu	school
dàsywé	college, university
jyàutáng	church
myàu	temple
gūngshrfáng, bàn'gūngshr̀	office
syāufángjyú	fire station
gūngywán	park

0. gāi	devolve upon
↑gāi shéi le?	Whose turn it is now?
gāi wǒ le.	It's my turn now.
shóu	familiar, well learned
↑dōu shóule me?	Do you know it cold?
le	In addition to marking a change or new situation, frequently indicates completed action with verbs which take an object.
shŕhou dàu le.	It's time now. (to stop or start)
syà kè.	dismiss class
syà kè le.	Class is dismissed.
↑nyàndau nǎrle?	How far have we read?
nyàndau jèr le.	We've read up to here.
nyàndau dìchīshryè le.	We've read up to page 70.
shēngdz̀	new words, vocabulary
↑shēngdz̀ dōu hwèi le ma?	Do you know all the new words?

A. Pronunciation Drill

a. chyānjèng
yīywàn
chēpyàu
hēishr̀
chīngtsài
jr̄pyàu

b. yíkwàr
tsźchì
mwófàn
sywésyàu
gwóhwèi
hédzwò

c. chǐng dzwò
chǐng wèn
lǐngshr̀
něiwèi
hěn gwèi
fǎywàn

d. dzài jyàn
syàndzài
dzwò shr̀
hùjàu
wènhwà
jùyì

e. dōu dǔng
chyānbǐ
tīngsyě
jwōyǐ
tyānjǔ
sz̄fǎ

f. lyúgwǎn
dzúngtǔng
shwéigwǒ
chángdwǎn
rénkǒu
yóujř

g. tsèswǒ
bùjǎng
syàujǎng
syànfǎ
jèngfǔ
syà'nyǔ

h. tā lái
Yīngwén
yīnpíng
syīfú
shāngháng
shōuhwéi

i. rén lái
núngrén
gwówáng
shŕtséng
shŕsyí
jésywé

j. Běipíng
wěiywán
syǐ tóu
shěngchéng
jǐngchá
yǎnsyí

k. yìjŕ
lyànsyí
dz̀syí
chìyóu
yàufáng
hwèiywán

l. tā gāu
chōu yān
gāu shān
kūngjyūn
jyūn'gwān
dzāugāu

m. Táijūng
píng'ān
báigūng
yóuchāi
tújāng
chyánbāu

n. hǎuchr̄
hwǒchē
Nyǒuywē
sžshāng
lǐyī
hǎijyūn

o. dzài jyā
dzài shwō
wàijyāu
myànbāu
chènshān
bèisyīn

B. Vocabulary Build-Ups

wǒ: Mǎ
dwèi: hwèi, gwèi, tài, tsài, jyòu
dūngsyi: wūdz
syáujye: pyán'yi
dzwǒbyar: dzǒudau
dwèi le: jùdzai
lyúgwǎn: Táiběi, Táiwān, Táijūng
hwǒchē: hǎuchr̄, Běijīng, Nyǒuywē, Běipíng

dàshr̆: yìdyǎr

C. Basic Dialogues

1.	hwèi	to know how to, to have acquired the ability or skill to, to be good at.
	jyǒu	only
	yìdyǎr	a little, a bit
(a)	↑nǐ hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà ma?	Do/can you speak Chinese?
(b)	wǒ jyòu hwèi yìdyǎr.	I can only speak it a little.

1.1

↑hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà ma?
↑tā hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà ma?
tā jyǒu hwèi shwō yìdyǎr.
tā búhwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà.
tā hěn hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà.

1.2

↑nǐ hwèi shwō Yīngwén ma?
↑nǐ hwèibuhwei shwō Yīngwén?
↑nǐ hwèi shwō Yīngwén ↓buhwei?
wǒ jyòu hwèi shwō yìdyǎr.

1.3

hwèi.

bùhwèi.

jyòu hwèi yìdyǎr.

↑tāmen hwèi ma?

tāmen bùhěn hwèi.

tāmen dōu hěn hwèi shwō.

PATTERN XI

AV - *V*

tā hěn hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà.

Auxiliary verbs (AV), like *hwèi*, and stative verbs (SV), like *hǎu*, are similar in that SV and some AV may be preceded by *hěn*. AV differ from SV in that they be be followed *directly* by a second verb, with or without object. The pattern AV - V has no subject, adverb, time word, or whatever, intervening between the AV and the V. Pattern XI is thus different from Pattern V (p. 3.47):

V: chǐng nín dàu wǒ jèr lái.
XI: tā hěn hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà.

Adverbs may precede the AV, but not the V in this pattern. *V* - *bu* - *V* questions are formed with the AV, and not the *V*.

2. jùdzai	live in, reside at
(a) ↑nín jùdzai nǎr?	Where do you live?
(b) wǒ jùdzai lyúgwǎn.	I am living at the hotel.

2.1

↑ nǐ jùdzai nǎr?

↑ nǐ jùdzai shémme dìfang?

wǒ jùdzai lyúgwǎn.

wǒ jùdzai lyúgwǎn yòubyar.

wǒ jùdzai lǐngshrgwán dzwǒbyar.

2.2	dzǒudau	walk to
(a)	↑ chǐng wèn, Měigwo lǐngshrgwan dzai nǎr?	Excuse me, where is the American consulate?
(b)	yìjŕ dzǒu, dzǒudau nèige lyúgwǎn, dzài wàng yòu dzǒu, dzài hwǒchējàn dzwǒbyar.	Go straight ahead; when you get to that hotel, go right; it's to the left of the station.

PATTERN XII

V - CV O

wǒ jùdzai lyúgwǎn

Certain verbs of more than one syllable are derived from a one-syllable verb plus a second unstressed (or lightly stressed) verb. Such verbs are jùdzai and dzǒudau. They must be followed by an object. They do not enter the V - bu - V question construction.

For the time being, the student should not use dzǒudau in a final clause.

3.	Mǎ	(surname)
	wūdz	room
	-lǐ	inside, in
	dzài wūdzli	in the room
	(a) ↑Mǎ syānsheng dzài něige wūdzli?	What room is Mr. Ma in?
	(b) dzài nèige wūdzli.	He's in that room.

3.1

tāmen búdzài jyā.

tāmen búdzài jyāli chr̄ fàn.

Jāng syānsheng dzài lyúgwǎn.

Jāng syānsheng jùdzai lyúgwánli.

tsèswǒ dzài hwǒchējànli.

tsèswǒ dzài nèr, dzài hwǒchējànli.

tsèswǒ dzài hwǒchējàn nèr.

COMPARE: dzài hwǒchējàn :is at the station

dzài hwǒchējànli :is in the station

dzài hwǒchējàn nèr :is (over there) by the station

PATTERN XIII

N - L

dzài jyā - li chr̄ fàn.

Certain place-words may be made more specific as to location by the addition of a localizing suffix, such as -lǐ, or by such localizing full words as jèr, nèr, yòubyar, dzwǒbyar:

dàu	wǒ	jèr lái.
dàu	tā	nèr chyu.
jùdzai	hwǒchējàn	yòubyar.
dzǒudau	lyúgwán	dzwǒbyar, dzài wàng yòu dzǒu.
dzài	jyā-	-li chr̄ fàn.

Though certain nouns can appear after dàu and dzài without the addition of a locator (L), personal pronouns cannot.

4.	-de	(subordinating particle)
	nǐde	your, yours
	(a)↑nǐde fángdz dzài shémme dìfang?	Where is your house?
	(b) dzài lyúgwǎn nèr.	Over there by the hotel.

4.1

↑nǐde	fángdz dzài nǎr?
↑Mǎ syānshengde	fángdz dzài nǎr?
Mǎ syānshengde	fángdz dzài dàshrgwán dzwǒbyar.
↑Lǐ syānsheng shr nǎrde	rén?
↑Lǐ syānsheng shr shémme dìfangde	rén?

wǒde syānsheng buhwei shwo Yingwén.

4.2 gwèi expensive

↑nèige fangdz shr tāde ma?

↑nèige fángdz shr Lǐ syānshengde ma?

↑nèige fángdz shr shéide?

↑neige dūngsyi shr shéide?

Lǐ syanshengde bǐ, hěn gwèi, wǒde bùgwèi.

4.3

wǒmen dàu lyúgwǎn yòubyarde fàn'gwǎndz chyù chr fàn ba.

hwochejàn nèrde lyǔgwan hěn hǎu.

nèige lyúgwanlide fàn'gwǎndz yě hěn hǎu.

PATTERN XIVa

N - de N

↑nǐde fángdz dzài shémme dìfang?

PATTERN XIVb

N - de

wǒde bùgwèi.

Notice the translations of N - de in the following:

N - de	(N)	
nǐ - de	fángdz:	your house
↑nǎr - de	rén?:	where's person: person from where?
lyúgwǎn yòubyar - de	fàn'gwǎndz:	hotel's right's restaurant restaurant at the right of the hotel
wǒ - de	:	my (one, ones) mine

The subordinating particle -de, when it occurs after a noun, roughly corresponds to the English "possessive" (usually expressed by "-'s"). Of course the "possessive" cannot always translate N-de; sometimes "from N", "of N", etc. has to be used. When these English prepositional constructions are used, the order of the nouns is reversed: Modifier's - Modified becomes Modified of Modifier. Notice that in Chinese the order of nouns is always Modifier (-de) Modified.

Sometimes N-de occurs without a following N. yòubyarde: "the one or ones to the right": wǒde: "mine".

Summary of these general points:

N^1 -de N^2 translates "N^1's N^2","N^2 of N^1", etc.

N^1 -de translates as "N's", "one or ones of N", etc.

Some more specific comments:

-de may occur between N and a locator, except -lǐ, jèr, nèr.

-de is generally not used when N^2 has a family relationship to N^1: thus:

	wǒ	jyā	but: wǒde fángdz
	wǒ	tàitai	
	wǒ(de)	míngdz	
and note:	wǒ	syānsheng	"my husband"
	wǒde	syānsheng	"my teacher"

Names of countries, cities, etc. are apt to enter into near-compound relationship with a following noun. In such cases -de does not appear:

Měigwo dàshrgwǎn

Jūnggwo syìng

Jūnggwo · rén (the dot (·) indicates that rén also occurs often as toneless)

5.	tsài	food dish other than rice
	hǎuchr̄	good to eat
(a)	jèige fàn'gwǎndzde tsài hén hǎuchr̄.	The food in this restaurant is delicious.
(b)	dwèi le. yě bùhěn gwèi.	Yes, and it's not very expensive.

5.1	tài	extremely, too

jèige tsài tài gwèi le.

jèige tsài búgwèi.

jèige tsài bútài gwèi.

jèige tsài bùhěn gwèi.

5.2 tsài hén hǎuchr̄.

tsài tài hǎuchr̄ le. (SEE NOTE)

tsài tài bùhǎuchr̄ le.

tsài bútài hǎuchr̄.

tsài bùhén hăuchr̄.

tsài dōu bùhén hăuchr̄.

tsài bùdōu hăuchr̄.

tsài yĕ bùdōu hăuchr̄.

tsài dōu tài hăuchr̄ le.

tsài yĕ tài bùhăuchr̄ le.

jèige fàn'gwăndzde tsài yĕ dōu hén hăuchr̄.

5.3 pyányi — be inexpensive, cheap

jèige dūngsyi hĕn pyányi.

jèige dūngsyi bùhĕn pyányi.

jèige dūngsyi bùhĕn pyányi, yĕ bútài gwèi.

jèige dūngsyi hén hău, yĕ bútài gwèi.

jèige dūngsyi tài gwèi, yĕ bùhén hău.

jèige dūngsyi hĕn pyányi, yĕ hén hău.

jèige dūngsyi bútài pyányi, yĕ bùhén hău.

NOTE 1: tài (when not negated) very often appears with the final particle le indicating change or a new situation. Contrast:

jèige dūngsyi tài gwèi le.	(you're asking) too high a price for this item (now).
Mĕigwo dūngsyi dōu tài gwèi.	American goods are (in general) too expensive.

NOTE 2: bù never directly precedes yĕ.

6.	(a) ↑jèige hén hǎuchr̄de tsài hěn gwèi ma?	Is this delicious dish very expensive?
	(b) bùhěn gwèi. hěn gwèide tsài bùdōu hǎuchr̄.	Not very. Expensive dishes are not always good to eat.

6.1

		hǎu	tsài		bútài	gwèi.
	hén	hǎude	tsài		bútài	gwèi.
jèige		hǎuchr̄de	tsài		bútài	gwèi.
jèige	hén	hǎuchr̄de	tsài	yě	bútài	gwèi.

6.2

nèige				bǐ	hén	hǎu.
nèige			Jūnggwo	bǐ	hén	hǎu.
nèige	hěn	gwèide		bǐ	hén	hǎu.
nèige	hěn	gwèide	Jūnggwo	bǐ	hén	hǎu.
nèige	hén	hǎuchr̄de	Jūnggwo	tsài	hěn	gwèi.

PATTERN XV

SV(-de) N

jèige hǎu tsài bútài gwèi.
jèige hǎuchr̄de tsài bútài gwèi.
nèige hěn gwèide tsài bútài hǎuchr̄.

-de does not usually follow one-syllable stative verbs.

-de must follow (a) two-syllable stative verbs, or (b) stative verbs when preceded by any adverb (tài, hěn, bù-, etc.)

7.	shwō hwà	to talk, converse
(a)	↑dzài nèr shwō hwàde rén dōu shr syānsheng ma?	Are the people talking over there all teachers?
(b)	dwèi le. dōu shr Yīngwén syānsheng.	Yes. They're all English teachers.

7.1 ↑dzài nèr shwō hwàde rén dōu shr nǎrde ren?

↑dzài nèr shwō hwàde rén dōu hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà ma?

dzài jèr chr̄ fànde rén dōu búhwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà.

dàu Yīnggwo chyùde fēijī bùdōu shr Fàgwo fēijī.

7.2	chr̄de dūngsyi	things to eat
	jùde dìfang	place to live
	jyàu tsài	to order food

jèr, chr̄de dūngsyi dōu tài gwèi le.

tā syàndzài shwōde hwà dōu hěn dwèi.

wǒ bùdǔng tā shwōde hwà.

jè shr wǒ jùde dìfang.

7.3	shwō	to talk about

shwō hwàde neige rén shr Wáng syansheng.

dzài nèr shwō hwàde neige rén shr Wáng syansheng.

dzài nèr chr̄ fànde neige rén shr Wáng syansheng.

dàu wǒ jèr láide neige rén shr Wáng syansheng.

jùdzai dàshrgwǎn yòubyarde neige rén shr Wáng syansheng.

wǒ shwōde neige rén búshr Jūnggworen.

chíng wǒ chr̄ fànde neige rén syìng Jàu.

PATTERN XVI

V (o)-de (Sp) N

(a)		V	O -de		N
	↑dzài nèr	shwō	hwàde		rén dōu shr syānsheng ma?
(b)		V	-de		N
	jèr,	chr̄-	-de		dūngsyi dōu tài gwèi le.
	dàu Yīnggwo	lái-	-de		fēijī bùdōu shr Fàgwo fēijī.
(c)		V	(O)-de	Sp.	N
		shwō	hwàde	neige	rén shr Wáng syansheng.

Notice the following fragments:

S	V	O	
rén	shwō	hwà	"people speak (words)"
wǒmen	chr̄	dūngsyi	"we eat (things)"

The nouns (S and O) in these sentence-fragments can be lifted out and modified by the rest of the sentence, with *-de* after the *V* or *V-O* combination:

rén shwō hwà : shwō hwàde rén... "people speaking.

wǒmen chr̄ dūngsyi : wǒmen chr̄de dūngsyi... "we eat (things)..

In the first example, the modified noun *rén* was the subject of an original sentence; in the second example, the modified noun *dūngsyi* was the object of an original sentence. It doesn't matter whether the modified noun was the subject or object of the original sentence: the Chinese order is always the same—the noun follows the rest of the sentence from which it was derived, plus *-de*.

Variety (a) of this pattern illustrates the modification of a noun by a -de-clause which includes a verb and an object. The noun was the subject of the original sentence: rén shwō hwà : shwō hwàde rén.

Variety (b) of this pattern illustrates the modification of a noun by a -de-clause which includes only a verb. In the first case, the noun was the original object: wǒmen chr̄ dūngsyi : women chr̄de dūngsyi. In the second case, the noun was the original subject: fēijī lái : láide fēijī.

Variety (c) illustrates the use of a specifier between -de and the N. nèige here is best translated as "the" in English; "that" is a bit too strong, considering the frequency with which this word occurs in this pattern.

8.	Táiwān	Taiwan
	Táijūng	Taichung
	Táiběi	Taipei
(a)↑	Mǎ syānsheng shr nǎrde rén?	Where is Mr. Ma from?
(b)	tā shr Táiwān Táijūngrén.	He's from Taichung, Taiwan.
(a)↑	tā syàndzài jùdzai Táijūng ma?	Is he living in Taichung now?
(b)	bù. syàndzài, tā jyā dzài Táiběi.	No; at present his home is in Taipei.

NOTE 1: Time words may sometimes precede the subject for emphasis.

NOTE 2: In giving addresses, larger places precede smaller places.

8.1

Běipíng (Běijīng)	Peping (Peking)
Nyǒuywē	New York
Hwáshèngdwùn	Washington

↑ tā shr nǎrde rén?

↑ tā shr shémme dìfangde rén?

tā shr Jūnggwo- -ren.

↑ tā shr Jūnggwo shémme dìfangde rén?

tā shr Jūnggwo Běipíng -rén.

tā shr Měigwo- -ren.

tā shr Měigwo Hwáshèngdwùn- -ren.

8.2

jùdzai Táiběide Měigworén dōu hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà.

hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwàde Měigworén bùdōu jùdzai Taijūn

jùdzai Táijūngde neiwei Lǐ syānsheng hěn hwèi shwō hwà.

hěn hwèi shwō hwàde neiwei Lǐ syāngsheng míngtyan dàu Nyǒuywē chyù.

míngtyan dàu Nyǒuywē chyùde neiwei Lǐ syānsheng syàndzài dzài fàn'gwǎndz chr̄ fàn.

syàndzài dzài fàn'gwǎndz chr̄ fànde neiwei Lǐ syanshe shr Měigwo Hwáshèngdwùnren.

wǒmen shwōde neige rén, jyā dzài Táiběi.

D. Exercises

1. Review vocabulary and sentences.

2. Match:

A. 1.↑tāmen hweibuhwei jyàu tsài?

2.↑nimen dzwò sheide chē chyù?

3.↑nín syàndzài dzài shéi jyā?

4. nǐmen jyàude tsài tài hauchr̄ le.

5.↑nǐmen míngtyan dzài shéide jyāli chr̄ fàn?

6.↑dàu Wángjya chyu chr̄ fànde rén dōu shr shéi?

7.↑chǐng wèn, nǐde Yīngwén syānsheng shr nǎrde rén?

8.↑syàndzài jùdzai nǐde fángdz dzwǒbyarde neiwei Jàu syansheng jyàu shémme?

9.↑chíng nǐ dzài nèige Fàgwo fàn'gwǎndz chr̄ fànde neiwei Jāng syansheng jùdzai nǎr?

10.↑dzài Lǐ syānsheng yòubyar shwō Jūnggwohwàde neiwei, yě hwèi shwō Yīngwén ma?

B. 1. jyòu hwèi yìdyǎr.

2. shr Měigwo Hwáshèngdwùnren.

3. Lǐ syānsheng, Lǐ tàitai, dōu chyù.

4. dzài Měigwo dàshř jyā.

5. búkèchi, búkèchi.

6. tāde míngdz jyàu Dàwèi.

7. dzài Yīnggwo dàshř jyāli chr̄ fàn.

8. bùdōu hwèi. Lǐ syānsheng, Lǐ tàitai, dōu búhwèi.

9. tā jùdzai Nyǒuywede Jūnggwo dàshrgwǎn yǒubyarde neige fángdz.

10.↑ wǒmen dzwò Mǎ syānshengde chē chyù, hǎubuhǎu?

3. ADD:

1. Měigwo dzwòde[1] chē dōu hěn gwèi.	tài...le
2. wǒ búhwèi shwō Yīngwén.	jyòu
3.↑ wǒmen shwōde neige rén, shémme shŕhour lái?	jīntyan
4. wǒmen míngtyan dzwò hwǒchē dàu Táijūng chyù ba.	Hwáshèngdwùn
5.↑ dzài Fàgwo lǐngshrgwǎn yòubyarde neige lyúgwǎn hěn gwèi ma?	dzwǒbyar
6. Měigwo dàshrgwǎn nèrde neige fàn'gwǎndzde tsài hén hǎuchr̄.	bútài
7. jīntyan jyàn Mǎ tàitaide neiwei syānsheng, búshr Wáng syansheng.	syìng Lǐ
8. hěn hwèi shwō hwàde rén dōu hěn kèchi.	bù
9. wǒmen yìjŕ dàu lǐngshrgwǎn chyu ba.	Táiběi
10.↑ tāmen míngtyan dàu nǐ jyā chyu dzwò shémme ne?	dōu
11.↑ Jàu syáujye, Mǎ syáujye, dōu chyù ma?	yíkwàr
12.↑ jèige dūngsyi, míngdz jyàu shémme?	-de
13. Hwáshèngdwùnde Jūnggwo fàn'gwǎndz bútài gwèi.	pyányi
14.↑ wūdzlide rén dōu hwèi shwō shémme hwà?	Fàgwo

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[1] You've had dzwò meaning "do"; here it means "make".

15.↑tā shr Táiběirén ne, shr̀ Táijūngren ne? Nyǒuywē... Hwáshèngdwùn

16.↑nín hwèibuhwei shwō Yīngwén? yìdyǎr

E. Dialogues

1. (a)↑chǐng wèn, jèi shr shémme?

(b) jèi shr bǐ.

(a)↑jèi shr Jūnggwo bǐ ma?

(b) dwèi le, shr̀.

(a)↑jèige dūngsyi shr shémme ne?

(b) jèi shr chr̄de dūngsyi.

(a)↑shr̀ ma?

(b) shr̀.

2. (a)↑jèi shr shéide?

(b) shr wǒde.

(a)↑nèige dūngsyi ne?

(b) yě shr wǒde.

(a)↑chǐng wèn, něige shr wǒde ne?

(b) dwèibuchi, nǐde búdzài jèr.

3. (a)↑chǐng wèn, jèi shr shémme dūngsyi?

(b)↑jèige dūngsyi ma?

(a) dwèi le.

(b) shr Jūnggwo tsài.

(a)↑shr Jūnggworen chr̄de tsài ma?

(b) shr̀. hén hǎuchr̄. nín chr̄ yìdyǎr ba.

(a) syèsye. ní chǐng, chǐng.

(b) chǐng, chǐng.

(a) syèsye, búkèchi. ní chǐng.

4. (a)↑chǐng wèn, jèige dūngsyi shr shéide?

(b) shr nèiwei syìng Lǐde.

(a)↑jèige dūngsyi gwèibugwèi?

(b) búgwèi.

(a)↑jèrde dūngsyi dōu búgwèi ma?

(b) dōu bútài gwèi.

5. (a)↑chǐng wèn, nǐ hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà ma?

(b) wǒ hwèi yìdyǎr.

(a) nǐ tài kèchi.

(b) bù, jyòu hwèi shwō yìdyǎr.

(a) búkèchi. nǐde Jūnggwohwà hén hǎu.

(b) kèchi, kèchi.

6. (a)↑chǐng wèn, něiwèi hwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà?

(b) wǒ hwèi yìdyǎr.

(a) chíng nǐ dàu wǒ jèr lái.

(b) dwèibuchǐ, wǒ bùdǔng.

(a)↑nǐ búhwèi shwō Jūnggwohwà ma?

(b) chǐng nín dzài shwō.

(a) wǒ shwō, chǐng dzwò, chǐng dzwò.

(b) ou. wó dǔng le. syèsye.

(a) búkèchi.

7. (a) Lǐ syáujye,↑chǐng wèn, nǐ shr̀ nǎrde rén?

(b) wǒ shr Běipíngren.↑nǐ ne?

(a) wǒ shr Měigwo Nyǒuywēren.

(b)↑Wáng syansheng yě shr Nyǒuywēren ma?

(a) búshr̀. shr̀ Hwáshèngdwùnren.

8. (a) Jāng syáujye, nǐ shwō,↑shémme dìfangde fàn hǎuchr̄?

(b) wǒ shwō, Běipíng fàn hǎuchr̄.

(a) Jāng syansheng shwō bùhǎuchr̄.

(b) búdwèi. dàu Běipíng fàn'gwǎndz chyù chr̄ fànde
rén dōu shwō nèrde tsài hǎuchr̄.

(a) dwèi le. hén hǎuchr̄.

9. (a)↑chǐng wèn, syìng Jàude neige rén shr Měigworen ma?

(b) búshr̀, shr Yīnggworen.

(a)↑[illegible]wòdzai nǐ yòubyarde neige rén shr Měigworen ma?

(b) dwèi le. dzài nèr chr̄ dūngsyide neiwei syáujye
yě shr Měigworen.

(a)↑shr̀ ma?

(b) shr̀.

10. (a) Jàu tàitai,↑míngtyan dàu wǒ jyā chyu chr̄ fàn, hǎubuhǎu?

(b) tài hǎu le.↑nǐ jyā dzài shémme dìfang?

(a) dzài dàshrgwán dzwǒbyar.↑nǐ jyā ne?

(b) wǒ jùdzai hwǒchējàn yòubyar.

(a) dzài nèr jù hén hǎu. ou! nǐ jyā yòubyarde neige fángdz shr Měigworen jù,↑dwèibudwei?

(b) dwèi le.

F. Free Conversation

G. Story

wó chǐng Jāng syansheng, Jāng tàitai chyu chr̄ fàn. tāmen dōu búchyù. wǒ wèn Wáng syáujye, 'wǒ chíng nǐ chyu chr̄ fàn ba.↑nǐ chyùbuchyu?'

tā shwō, 'wǒ chyù.' tā yě wèn wǒ,↑'chǐng chr̄ Jūnggwo fàn ne, chǐng chr̄ Měigwo fàn ne?↑dàu nǐ jyā chyu chr̄ ne, dàu fàn'gwǎndz chyu chr̄ ne?'

wǒ shwō,↑'chíng nǐ dàu hwǒchējàn yòubyarde neige Jūnggwo fàn'gwǎndzli chyu chr̄ Jūnggwo fàn, hǎubuhǎu? nèrde fàn, tsài, dōu hén hǎu.'

tā shwō, 'nèrde dūngsyi tài gwèi le. ↑wǒmen búdàu nèr chyù, hǎu ma? wǒmen dàu Měigwo dàshrgwǎn yòubyarde neige Měigwo fàn'gwǎndz chyu chr̄ Měigwo fàn ba.'

wǒ shwō, 'wǒ bùdǔng Yīngwén, yě búhwèi jyàu tsài. wǒmen dàu nèige Jūnggwo fàn'gwǎndz chyu ba.'

tā shwō, 'nà yé hǎu. wǒmen syàndzài chyù ba...↑dzěmme chyù ne? dzwò nǐde chìchē chyu ba.'

wǒ shwō, 'hǎu.'

Wáng syáujye jyā búdzài hwǒchējàn nèr. tā jùdzai Yīnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn dzwǒbyarde neige fángdzli. ↑tsúng Wángjya dàu hwǒchējàn chyù, dzěmme chyù ne? wàng yòu dzǒu, yìjŕ dzǒudau Jūnggwo lyúgwǎn, dzài tsúng nèr wàng yòu dzǒu, Táijūng hwǒchējàn dzài yòubyar; Jūnggwo fàngwǎndz yě dzài nèr.

wǒmen dzài fàn'gwǎndzli, fàn'gwǎndzlide rén shwō, 'syānsheng, syáujye, hǎu; chǐng jèr dzwò, chǐng jèr dzwò. ↑chr̄ shémme?'

Wáng syáujye jyòu hwèi shwō yìdyár Běipínghwà, bùdǔng Táiwānhwà. tā jyòu hwèi shwō, 'hǎu, hǎu, dwèibuchì, syèsye, syèsye.'

NOTE: Be able to answer questions on this story and retell it in your own words.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

1. With Dégwo, Ègwo, and R̀běn, add the following:

Dégworen - German people   Déwén - German language

Ègworen - Russian people   Èwén - Russian language

R̀běnrén - Japanese people   R̀wén - Japanese language

The terms are used in similar contexts to Jūnggwo, Jūnggworen, and Jūngwén.

2. Some occupational terms and titles:

yùngren	servant
chúdz	cook
hwǒji	male waiter, clerk or shop assistant
* jīnglǐ	manager of a business or store
mǎimairen	businessman, merchant
núngren	farmer
sywésheng	student
* syàujǎng	school principal or college president
* dàifu	medical doctor, physician
* bwóshr̀	Ph. D.
* mùshr	Protestant minister
* shénfu	Catholic priest
* bùjǎng	head of governmental ministry, minister

gwān	(civilian) official, (military) officer
wàijyāugwān	Foreign Service Officer, diplomat

It is appropriate to address male household servants with the prefix *lǎu*, "old" preceding their surname: *Lǎu Jāng*, *Láu Lǐ*, etc. (Men often address their intimate friends in the same manner.) Female household servants should be addressed by their personal names, such as *Shūyīng*. In South China, female servants are usually addressed as *Āyīng*, *Āyù*, etc.

It is appropriate to address waiters in restaurants as *hwǒji*. Waitresses should be called *syáujye*.

For the other terms, *syānsheng*, *tàitai*, or *syáujye* are always appropriate. In performing introductions or in formal speech, those terms which are marked with an asterisk may be used: *Jāng dàifu*, *Lǐ bwóshr̀*, etc., or simply in direct address, *dàifu*, *bwóshr*, etc.

3. Personal Relations

The terms here are many and difficult to use. Unit 7 will include some of the most common. The following will serve for the nonce:

háidz	child
péngyou	friend

O. jìde	remember
↑ nǐ jìde ma?	Do you remember?
wàng	forget
dwèibuchǐ, wǒ wàngle	I'm sorry, I've forgotten.
↑ dǔngbudǔng	Do you understand?
syàndzai dǔngle.	I've got it now.
yìsz	meaning, significance
↑ shr̀ shémme yìsz?	What does it mean?
chīngchu	clear, plain
↑ yìsz dōu chīngchu ma?	Is the meaning completely clear?
kāishř	start, begin
tsúng jèr kāishř.	Start from here.
swéibyàn.	As you wish.
tán	to talk, chat, converse
chǐng swéibyàn tántan.	Please engage in free conversation.
jyēje	continue, keep on
chíng nǐ jyēje shwō.	Please keep on talking.
nyànwán	finish studying
jèikè nyànwán le.	We've finished this lesson.

A. Pronunciation Drill

jīgwānchyāng
*jūngsywéshēng
gwālyǎndāur
jr̄bùjī

syībānyá
*fāsyíngrén
hēijǔngrén
chyāndz̀wér

bīnggūngchǎng
*syīnwénjř
sānbáiwǔ
jāudàiswǒ

pīnyīndz̀
*chīngnyánhwèi
tyānjǔjyàu
chīngtsàipù

lyóushēngjī
*píchyánbāu
yángchyǔdēngr
nyóuròugār

shŕjr̄ chwán
*Lyánhégwó
báijǔngrén
Hwéijyàutáng

syíngjyūnlǐ
*Gwómíndǎng
*shŕwán shwěi
bwówùgwǎn

núngshāngbù
*yínhángjyè
Báitǎsz̀
chwánjyàushr̀

wǔchyāntyān
shwěimérdīng
wúbǎiyī
dǎdz̀jī

hwǒchētóu
jǐngchájyú
syílyǎnpén
bǎujèngrén

tyěgūngchǎng
jyǒumáu wǔ
*lǐfàgwǎn
lyǎndwèilyǎn

syǐyīdyàn
lyǔsyíngshè
syúkějèng
hǎiànsyàn

jùngshāngfēng
dz̀syíngchē
shàngděngbīng
jàusyàngjī

Dàsyīyáng
Tàipíngyáng
Shànghǎirén
bànshr̀ywán

sz̀yīnglǐ
dz̀láishwěi
fùdzúngtǔng
jàusyànggwǎn

lùjyūnbù
chìyóujàn
wàngywǎnjìng
jyèshàusyìn

*NOTE: In rapid speech, syllables with light stress and rising tone (ʹ) change to high tone (¯) when they come between syllables having heavier stress, if the preceding syllable has either high or rising tone.

B. Vocabulary Build-Ups

shwō : yān, hē, chōu
Wáng : chyán
Mǎ : dzǎu, jyǒu, mǎi, gěi, syǎng
gwèi : kwài, màn, yàu
wūdz : jr̄dau
pyányi : máfan
syèsye : jyèshau, kwài dyar
(Yīngwén) : jūngwén, chīng tsài
(hwǒchējàn) : nǎrde hwà
(dwèibuchǐ) : kèchi hwà, bùjrdàu

C. Dialogues

1.		kwài	fast, quick
		màn	slow
	(a)	chíng ní dzǒu kwài yìdyǎr.	Please walk a bit faster.
	(b)	hǎu, wǒmen kwài yìdyár dzǒu.	All right, let's walk a bit faster.
	(a)	...eh! ní dzǒude tài kwài le. ↑chíng dzǒu màn yìdyǎr, hǎubuhǎu?	Hey! That's too fast. Please go a little slower, would you?
	(b)	hǎu, hǎu.	Sure.

1.1 dzǎu early

nín dzǒude hěn kwài.

nín dzǒude tài kwài le.

tā shwōde hén hǎu.

tā shwōde bútài dwèi.

tā chr̄de tài màn le.

tā láide tài dzǎu le.

1.2

tā chr̄de tài màn le.

tā chr̄ fàn, chr̄de tài màn le.

nǐ shwō Jūnggwohwà, shwōde hěn dwèi.

↑ tā shwō Jūnggwohwà, shwōde dwèibudwèi?

↑ tā shwō Jūnggwohwà, shwōde hěn kwài ma?

1.3

nǐ shwōde hén hǎu.

nǐ Jūnggwohwà, shwōde hén hǎu.

tā Yīngwén, shwōde bútài dwèi.

nǐ shwō Yīngwén, shwōde hén hǎu.

NOTE: The above means: "You speak English very well."
CONTRAST: nǐ shwō Yīngwén, hén hǎu. "It's very nice that you speak English".

1.4 dyar (short, unstressed form of yìdyǎr)

chíng nǐ màn yìdyǎr shwō.

chíng nǐ màn yìdyár dzǒu!

chíng nǐ màn yìdyǎr chr̄.

chíng nǐ dzǎu yìdyǎr lái.

kwài yìdyǎr.

kwài dyar, kwài dyar.

chíng nǐ kwài dyar.

chíng nǐ kwài dyar dzǒu.

1.5

chíng nǐ shwō màn yìdyǎr.

chíng nǐ shwō màn dyar.

chíng ní dzǒu màn dyar.

↑ ní dzǒu màn dyar, hǎubuhau?

↑ nǐ màn dyar dzǒu, hǎubuhau?

↑ nǐ lái dzáu dyar, hǎubuhau?

PATTERN XVII

		((V) -	O),	V-de	(A)	SV
(a)	nǐ			shwō-de	hén	hǎu.
(b)	nǐ		Yīngwén,	shwō-de	hén	hǎu.
(c)	nǐ	shwō	Yīngwén,	shwō-de	hén	hǎu.

SV's in the general pattern V-de SV best translate as adverbs in English. The object of the verb may precede V-de SV, and this object may in turn be preceded by a repetition of the verb.

Contrast this pattern with a sentence which has V-de N in it:

PATTERN XVIb: nǐ shwōde hwà, hén hǎu. "What you say is good."
PATTERN XVIIc: nǐ shwō hwà, shwōde hén hǎu. "You speak well."

1.6	màn chr̄, màn chr̄.	(polite phrase) Take your time (eating).
	màn dzǒu, màn dzǒu.	(polite phrase) Don't rush off. (said by host to departing guests.)

PATTERN XVIII

(a)		SV màn	V chr̄.	
(b)	chǐng nín	SV màn	yìdyǎr yìdyǎr	V shwō.
(c)	chǐng nín	V shwō	SV màn	yidyar yìdyǎr.
(d)		SV kwài	yìdyǎr yìdyǎr.	

In certain sentences, which are usually commands or requests, one of a limited number of words which commonly act as SV, such as kwài, màn, dzǎu, and a few others, may (a) directly precede another verb and act as an adverb (compare yě chr̄... with màn chr̄). Except in the polite phrases màn dzǒu and màn chr̄, this construction is apt to be too abrupt and pressing for common use. It is better instead to add yìdyǎr (or dyar) between the SV and the V (b), or to put the SV-yìdyǎr combination after the V(c). A short form of this construction (d) is simply SV-yìdyǎr, occurring as a complete utterance.

2.	yàu	want (to), be going to
	mǎi	buy
	(a) ↑ nǐ yàu mǎi jèige ma?	Do you want to buy this? (or Are you going to buy this?)
	(b) jèige, wò búyàu mǎi. wǒ yàu mǎi nèige.	No, I don't want to buy this one; I'll buy that one.
2.1	kèchihwà	polite talk

↑ nǐ yàu jèige ma?

↑ nǐ yàubuyau jèige?

↑ nǐ yàu jèige ↓ buyau?

↑ nǐ yàu mǎi jèige ma?

↑ nǐ yàubuyau mǎi jèige?

↑ nǐ yàu mǎi jèige ↓ buyau?

↑ nǐ yàubuyau dàu nèr chyu?

↑ nǐ yàubuyau chr̄ fàn?

↑ ní yàubuyau dàu nèr chyu chr̄ fàn?

syàndzài búchyù, wǒ yàu míngtyan chyu.

wǒ míngtyan yàu chyù.

tā yàu mǎide neige dūngsyi hěn gwèi.

tā yàu shwōde hwà dōu shr kèchihwà.

tā yàu jyàude tsài dōu hén hǎuchr̄.

2.2	syǎng	to think, to be thinking about (doing something), ~~to plan to~~

wó syáng mǎi jèige.

wó syǎng míngtyan dàu Nyǒuywē chyu.

wǒ míngtyan syǎng dàu Nyǒuywē chyu.

wǒ bùsyǎng dàu Hwáshèngdwùn chyu.

↑ nǐ míngtyan syǎng dàu nǎr chyù?

↑ nǐ míngtyan syǎngbusyǎng dàu Táiběi chyu?

↑ nǐ míngtyan syǎng chyù ma?

NOTE: yàu and syǎng have several possible functions in a sentence, among them the auxiliary verb function. (They both can also function as full verbs). Thus yàu and syǎng are like hwèi.

The meanings of these two words are as follows:

	YÀU	SYǍNG
1. FULL VERB:	"want (something)"	"think"
2. AUXILIARY VERB:	"want to (do something)"	"be thinking about (doing something)"
	"be going to (do something)"	"plan to (do something)"

Notice that as AV's, the meanings of both these words have strong indications of the future, so they may be introduced before a full verb to make it clear that the action of the full verb will happen in the future.

The future meanings which AV yàu and syǎng have in common are colored by the meanings which they have as full verbs: yàu basically means "want", and so as an AV it may mean "to want to (do something)". Similarly, syǎng basically means "to think" so as an AV it means "to be thinking about (doing something)". Further, notice that syǎng is less definite, and less abrupt, than yàu.

Context will usually decide which of the two English meanings of yàu is appropriate. One context where it can only mean "to want to" is when it enters the V - bu - V question construction:

	↑ nǐ yàubuyau chyù?	Do you want to go?
	↑ nǐ yàu chyù↓buyau?	(same)
BUT	↑ nǐ yàu chyù ma?	Do you want to go? OR Are you going to go? - depending on context.

syǎng also enters the V - bu - V question pattern, but only in the form syǎngbusyǎng: not usually in the broken form syǎng...↓busyang.

Examples in the sense "to think":

wó syǎng tā shr Měigworen.	I think he's an American.
wó syǎng tā dzài jyā.	I think he's at home.
wó syǎng tā búdzài jyā.	I don't think he's at home.
wó syǎng tā bùlái.	I don't think he's coming.

Note that where English has "don't think" followed by another verb, Chinese never negates syǎng, but only the other verb.

3.	yān	tobacco, cigarettes
	chōu	inhale
	chōu yān	to smoke (cigarettes)

(a) ↑ jèi shr ní mǎide yān ma?	Are these the cigarettes you bought? OR Did you buy these cigarettes?
(b) búshr wó mǎide, shr wǒ tàitai mǎide.	No, they aren't; they're the ones my wife bought. OR No, I didn't, my wife did.

3.1	hē	drink
	jyǒu	liquor, wine
	hē jyǒu	drink (liquor), have a drink

↑ jèi shr ní mǎide yān ma?

↑ jèi shr ní mǎide tsài ma?

↑ jèige tsài shr shéi jyǎude?

↑ jèige yān shr ní mǎide ma?

↑ jèi shr nǐ hēde jyǒu ma?

↑ nǐ syàndzài hēde jyǒu shr shéi mǎide?

3.2

↑ jèige jyǒu shr dzài nár mǎide?

↑ jèige jyǒu dzài nár mǎide?

dzài fàn'gwǎndz mǎide.

búshr dzài lyúgwan mǎide.

↑ tā shr tsúng nǎr láide?

↑ tā tsúng nǎr láide?

tsúng Fàgwo láide.

↑ búshr tsúng Yīnggwo láide ma?

búshr.

shr̀ tsúng Fàgwo láide.

3.3

↑ tā shr shémme shŕhour chyùde?

tā shr jīntyan chyùde.

tā jīntyān chyùde.

↑ tā tàitai shémme shŕhour chyù?

tā míngtyan chyù.

tā míngtyan yàu chyù.

PATTERN XIX

(shr)..................V - de

↑ jèige yān shr ní mǎide ma?

tā shr jīntyan chyùde.

tā jīntyan chyùde.

↑ tā shr tsúng nǎr láide?

↑ tā tsúng nǎr láide?

tā búshr tsúng Fàgwo láide.

The first sentence in the preceding pattern translates as follows: -

LITERALLY: "This tobacco is a you-buy (thing)?"

or : "This tobacco is (a thing) bought by you?"

FINALLY : "Is this the tobacco you bought?"

or : "Did YOU buy this tobacco?"

The act of "buying" here is an example of categorical experience, because of the occurrence of shr̀ (which is a categorizing verb):

PATTERN X: X cop. Y : "is (part) of the (larger) category Y"
jèi shr yān. : "This is (part) of the (larger) category, tobacco"

Bringing in the subordinating particle -de, with verbs:

PATTERN XVI: S V-de O : "the O which S-V", "the O V'd by S"
ní mǎide yān : "the tobacco you buy", "the tobacco bought by you"

It is possible to leave out the noun which comes after -de:

S V-de : "something which S-V", "something V'd by S"
ní mǎide : "something you buy", "something bought by you"

Since S-V-de acts as a nominal expression, we can substitute it for Y in the formula for PATTERN X above:

X cop. S V-de : "X is (part) of the (larger) category of something S-V, or of something V'd by S"
jèi shr ní mǎide : "This is (part) of the (larger) category of you-buy things, or of things bought by you."

This is close to our original sentence:

X cop. S V-de
↑jèige yān shr ní mǎide ma? : "Is this tobacco (part) of the (larger) category of you-buy things? *or* things bought by you?"

This concept of *categorical experience* in Chinese is timeless. Such a concept as categorical experience is translatable in English only by the clumsy forms given in the preceding examples. An easy alternative in English is to translate the V of the Chinese pattern *shr...V-de* as a *verb in the past tense*. For categorical experience is not hypothetical, it is real; to be real, it must somehow have occurred in the past (in the English sense). Therefore, it is not usual (if not impossible) for *míngtyan* or *yàu*, etc. to occur before the V. The use of the English past here is a translational expedient. Remember: NOT every English past tense should be translated by the *shr... V-de* pattern.

shr̀...V-de not only indicates categorical experience, but also serves to emphasize words directly preceding the V; put another way, it de-emphasizes the action of the V in favor of an increased emphasis on the attending circumstances expressed by the subject of the verb, or by various modifiers of the verb, such as CV-O expressions, time-words, adverbs.

shr̀ may be omitted when the subject of the V is not expressed. However, it is kept when negated by *bù-*.

4.	chyù	go to
	jù	live at *or* in
	(a)↑nǐ chyù nǎr?	Where're you going?
	(b) chyù lyúgwǎn.	To the hotel.
	(a)↑nǐ jù nèr ma?	Do you live there?
	(b) dwèi le.	Yes.

4.1 lái come to

↑nǐ chyù nǎr?

↑nǐ yàu chyù nǎr?

↑nǐ míngtyan yàu chyù nǎr?

wǒ míngtyan yàu chyù Hwáshèngdwùn.

wǒ míngtyan yàu dàu Hwáshèngdwùn chyu.

tā míngtyan yàu dàu Táijūng lái.

tā míngtyan yàu lái Táijūng.

4.2

↑nǐ jùdzai nǎr?

↑nǐ dzài nǎr jù?

↑nǐ jù nǎr?

↑nǐ jù Táiběi ma?

wǒ bújù Táiběi.

wǒ bújùdzai Táiběi.

wǒ búdzài Táiběi jù.

NOTE: chyù, lái, and jù may take placewords as objects: chyù Hwáshèngdwùn, "go to Washington", lái Hwáshèngdwùn, "come to Washington", jù Táiběi, "live in Taipei". Thus the following pairs of constructions are virtually equivalent in meaning:

chyù X : dàu X chyù

lái X : dàu X lái

jù X : jùdzai X

jù enters into a third pattern: dzài X jù . jùdzai usually indicates a continuing activity with some emphasis on the noun object; dzài x jù usually emphasizes jù, but the action may be momentary, punctual, or continuing.

4.3

tā yàu chyùde dìfang dōu hěn gwèi.

tā syàndzài jùde lyúgwǎn bútài pyányi.

wǒmen syàndzài yàu chyùde neige dìfang shr dàshrgwǎn.

wǒmen tsúng fàn'gwǎndz yàu **chyù**de neige dìfang shr dàshrgwǎn.

wǒmen yìjŕ tsúng fàn'gwǎndz chyùde neige dìfang shr dàshrgwǎn.

5.	(a) ↑nǐ yàu chyù Hwáshèngdwùn ne, yàu chyù Nyǒuywē ne?	Are you going to go to Washington or to New York?
	(b) Hwáshèngdwùn, Nyǒuywē, wǒ dōu yàu chyù.	I'm going to go to both Washington and New York.

5.1

jèige, wǒ yàu; nèige, wǒ búyàu.

nèige, wǒ búyàu mǎi; wǒ yàu mǎi jèige.

jèige tsài, wǒ búyàu chr̄; ↑nǐ yàubuyau?

Jūnggwohwà, wǒ búhwèi shwō; wǒ jyòu hwèi shwō Yīngwén.

5.2	Jūngwén	Chinese (language, literature)
	Fàwén	French language

Jūnggwo bǐ, Měigwo bǐ, wǒ dōu búyàu mǎi.

Jūngwén, Yīngwén, wǒ dōu buhwèishwō.

Jūngwén, Yīngwén, Fàwén, tā dōu hwèi shwō.

5.3

Hwáshèngdwùn, Nyǒuywē, tā dōu búyàu jù.

Táiběi, Táijūng, tā dōu syǎng chyù.

Měigwo lǐngshrgwǎn, Fàgwo lǐngshrgwǎn, wǒ míngtyan dōu yàu chyù.

Lǐjya, Jàujya, wǒ dōu yàu chyù.

chōu yān, hē jyǒu, wǒ dōu búhwèi.

PATTERN XX

O	(S)		V	preposed object
jèige,	wǒ		yàu.	
Jūnggwo bǐ, Měigwo bǐ,	wǒ	dōu búyàu	mǎi.	
Táiběi, Táijūng,	tā	dōu yàu	chyù.	

Notice the following sentence:

wǒ yàu jèige.

This is the regular order: S-V-O. It is possible to lift the object from its position of last in the sentence and shift it to a "preposed" position in front of the rest of the original sentence: O, S-V:

jèige, wǒ yàu.

There is usually a rhythmic break between a preposed object and what follows, and sometimes even a perceptible pause. Preposing the object effects a slight change in the meaning: "This, I want (but I don't want the other)".

There are a few instances where preposing the object is necessary. One such instance involves the use of dōu. dōu is an adverb, hence grammatically it belongs with the verb in what we might call a "verbal phrase". However in meaning it generally applies to words that precede it. Therefore, to make dōu apply to multiple objects of a verb, it is usually necessary to put these objects before *dōu*, in fact to *prepose* them. So, to translate "I don't want to buy either Chinese or American pens" you have to say "Chinese pens, American pens, I in-all-cases don't want to buy."

Coverbial objects cannot be preposed, like *dàu*, *dzài* in such constructions as *dàu X chyù*, *dzài X jù*, nor can objects following *dzài* in a compound verb like *jùdzai*. However, as we have seen, both *chyù* and *jù* may take direct objects, without the use of coverbs, so that *dàu X chyù* can be expressed as *chyù X*, and *jùdzai X* as *jù X*. These direct objects are now easily preposed.

An alternate way of expressing two objects of a verb is to repeat the whole predicate, adding *yě* in the appropriate place:

wǒ yàu mǎi Jūnggwo bǐ, yě yàu mǎi Měigwo bǐ.

The meaning here is a bit different from the sentence with *dōu*. Here: "I'm going to buy *Chinese* pens, and American ones, too", with the element in the *yě* clause slightly de-emphasized. But with *dōu*: "I'm going to buy *both* Chinese and American pens", with "Chinese" and "American" of about equal weight and "both" emphasized.

Some elements other than those usually functioning as nouns can also be preposed. Thus the V-O of an original AV-V-O construction (like *hwèi hē jyǒu*) may be preposed:

hē jyǒu, chōu yān, wǒ dōu búhwèi.

In such cases, the V-O functions as a substantive expression. Here the V-O is, in fact, the grammatical subject or topic.

6.	gěi	give
	chyán	money
	chīngtsài	(raw) vegetables, greens, salad
(a)	chǐng tàitai géi wǒ yìdyǎr chyán. wǒ chyù mǎi dūngsyi chyu le.	Please give me some money, Madam; I'm going out now to buy some things.

(b)↑mǎi shémme ne?	What are you going to buy?
(a) mǎi chīngtsài chyu.	Some vegetables.
(b) hǎu, wǒ géi nǐ yìdyǎr chyán.	O.K. Here's some money.

6.1

		géi	nǐ	yìdyǎr	chyán.	
	chíng	gěi	tā	jèige	bǐ.	
		gěi	tāmen	yìdyǎr	dūngsyi.	
	chíng	géi	wǒ,			↑hǎubuhǎu?
tā	búyàu	gěi			chyán.	

PATTERN XXI

V - O_1 - O_2
wǒ géi nǐ yìdyǎr chyán

Certain verbs, like gěi, take two objects, the first of which is O_1 and the second O_2. Compare this with the English order: "I'll give you some money" and contrast with the order of another possible English translation of the same Chinese pattern: "I'll give some money to you". The position of O_1 in the pattern is filled by a limited class of nouns or noun substitutes, namely words referring to people or animate objects, such as rén "person", tàitai "wife, Madam", Jāng syansheng "Mr. Jang", tā "him, her", etc., or by a phrase containing such a noun or noun substitute as nucleus:

V	O_1	O_2
géi	nǐ	chyán.
gěi	rén	chyán.
gěi	Jāng syansheng	chyán.

gěi nèiwei syìng Jāngde chyán.

géi wǒ tàitai chyán.

gěi jùdzai Měigwode Jūngworen chyán.

The position of O_2 in the pattern is filled by almost any noun or noun phrase whose meaning is congruent with that of gěi "give" and similar verbs.

6.2 An expression of the preceding pattern is:

$$V - O_1 - O_2 - V$$

where the last verb is the complement (verbal object) of the $V - O_1 - O_2$ expression.

gěi tā fàn chr̄.

"give him rice to eat" "give him some rice"

gěi tā dūngsyi chr̄.

"give him something to eat"

7.	géi nǐmen V	V for you, V on your behalf
	jyèshau	introduce, perform an introduction
(a)	lái, wǒ géi nǐmen jyèshau jyèshau. Mǎ syānsheng, jèiwei shr wǒde Jūngwén syānsheng, Jàu syáujye; Jàu syáujye, jèiwei shr Mǎ syānsheng.	Come, let me introduce you to each other. Mr. Ma, this is my Chinese teacher, Miss Chao; Miss Chao, this is Mr. Ma.
(b)	Jàu syáujye, hǎu.	How do you do, Miss Chao?
(c)	Mǎ syānsheng.	How do you do?

7.1
↑chíng ní géi wŏmen jyèshau jyèshau, hăubuhău?

chíng ni gei tāmen jyàu tsài.

wŏ chyù géi ni măi dūngsyi.

wŏ géi ni măi háu jyŏu.

Note the coverbial use of gĕi and its relation to the verbal use. This is another case of PATTERN IV (page 3.43).

7.2

wŏ géi nimen jyèshau.

wŏ géi nĭmen jyèshau jyèshau.

lái, wŏ géi nĭmen jyèshau jyèshau.

chíng nĭ géi wŏmen jyèshau.

chíng nĭ géi wŏmen jyèshau jyèshau.

8. Reduplication of Action Verbs:

wŏ wènwen. wŏ wènyiwen.	I'll make inquiries. (I'll ask around.)
wŏmen chyù dzóudzou. wŏmen chyù dzŏuyidzou.	We're going for a walk.
chíng nĭmen lái dzwòdzwo. chíng nĭmen lái dzwòyidzwo.	Please come and visit for awhile.
wó syángsyang. wó syăngyisyang.	I'll think it over.

PATTERN XXII

S	V_1	(yi)	V_2
wŏ	wèn	(yi)	wen

Any action verb may be reduplicated. Monosyllabic action verbs (which form by far the larger part) may occur either with or without the inserted syllable _yi_ between the repetitions of the verb. The repeated syllable is formally similar to a counter following a number, and the meaning of the reduplicated action verbs is very comparable to that of a verb taking a counter as object:

wèn(yi)wen	"ask _or_ asking"
dzwò(yi)dzwo	"sit a bit, sit awhile"
syǎng(yi)syang	"think a thinking", "think it over"

Disyllabic action verbs, while rarer, are reduplicated similarly, but _without_ the occurrence of _yi_:

jyèshau jyèshau	"perform an introduction"

Such verbs may have a secondary stress on the first syllable of the reduplication, or the reduplicated part may be tonally neutral.

The meaning of such reduplicated verbs has roughly the force of one performance of the type of action indicated by the verb. The length of time taken to perform the action is of no relevance here; some verbs denote momentary or quick actions, some denote prolonged and continuing actions, and many may denote either type. Thus _wènyiwen_ might either indicate an action lasting a few seconds or several hours depending on the nature of the inquiry.

It is interesting to note that this reduplication occurs mainly in positive statements and suggestions. It never occurs in the _V bu V_ question form, and is only negatable if another verb precedes as in:

wǒ búyàu wènwen

wǒ búchyù dzóudzou

Otherwise only the reduplicated form is _directly_ negatable:

---

wǒ syàndzài bùděng.

When addressing someone and using nǐ, nǐmen, nín, etc. either as topic or as object of a verb or coverb, the use of an unreduplicated action verb expresses a definite and positive action or intention. Thus, wǒ géi nǐmen jyèshau is merely "I'll introduce you". In a request or suggestion, it is more common to have the reduplicated form: chíng nǐ géi wǒmen jyèshau jyèshau since the unreduplicated form would normally be felt to be too direct and under these circumstances would have the overtones of a command. Therefore in requests or suggestions the reduplicated form is preferred as less abrupt and deferring more to the person spoken to. For instance, chíng ní děng "please wait" is rather direct and more forceful than chíng ní děngyideng "please wait a bit". The second sentence often implies less actual "waiting" than the former. Even in utterances like wǒ géi nǐmen jyèshau jyèshau some deference is implied and the utterance is therefore rather like wǒ géi nǐmen jyèshau, ↑hǎubuhǎu? where the deference is expressed explicitly. Of course no such attitude is necessarily expressed in such an utterance as wǒ chyù wènwen.

Caution: Only action verbs are so reduplicable. An intransitive verb like lái in the sense of "come" is never doubled. Auxiliary verbs and stative verbs also are not reduplicated.

9.	máfan	to trouble, bother
	máfan nǐ...	excuse me...
	máfan nǐ le.	I've caused you trouble; Thank you (for your help).
	jr̄dau	know
	nǎrde hwà	not at all!
	(a) máfan nǐ, ↑nǐ jr̄dau Wáng syansheng jyā dzài nǎr ma?	I beg your pardon, but do you know where Mr. Wang's house is?
	(b) dzài dzwǒbyar.	At the left.

(a) máfan nǐ le.   Thank you for your trouble.
Sorry to have bothered you.

(b) nǎrde hwà.   Not at all.

9.1
bùjrdàu, (bugrdau)   not to know

↑nǐ jr̄dau tāde míngdz ma?

nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdàu tāde míngdz?

bùjrdàu tāde míngdz.

wǒ jyòu jr̄dau tāde syìng.

9.2
wǒ jr̄dau tā syàndzài jùdzai Běipíng.

wǒ bùjrdàu jèige bǐ shr tā mǎide.

wǒ jr̄dau tā syǎng chyù Měigwo.

↑nǐ jr̄dau tā shr tsúng Fàgwo láide ma?

wǒ jr̄dau tā búshr Fàgworen.

9.3
↑nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdàu hwǒchējàn dzài nǎr?

wǒ bùjrdàu.

wǒ bùjrdàu tā shr shéi.

wǒ bùjrdàu tā shémme shŕhour lái.

wǒ bùjrdàu tā dzěmme lái.

wǒ bùjrdàu jèige bǐ shr shéide.

wǒ bùjrdàu tā jùdzai nǎr.

9.4
wǒ bùjrdàu tā shr̀bushr dàshř.
wǒ bùjrdàu jèige bǐ gwèibugwèi.
wǒ bùjrdàu tā láibulái.
wǒ bùjrdàu tā dzàibudzai jyā.

9.5
↑nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdàu tā shr shéi?
↑nǐ jr̄dau tā shr shéi ma?
↑nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdàu tā shémme shrhour lái?
↑ní jr̄dau tā shémme shŕhour lái ma?
↑nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdàu tsèswǒ dzài nǎr?
↑nǐ jr̄dau tsèswǒ dzài nǎr ma?

Note that jr̄dau is like shwō and chǐng in that it may take either a noun object or a sentence object (see PATTERN V, p. 3.47). jr̄dau may take an utterance (which except for lack of the question intonation whould be a question) as its sentence object. English versions of this construction vary, depending on the type of question-object:

wǒ bùjrdàu tā jùdzai nǎr.	I don't know where he lives.
wǒ bùjrdàu tā shr̀bushr dàshř.	I don't know whether he is the ambassador (or not).
↑nǐ jr̄dau tā shr shéi ma?	Do you know who he is?

Often, when the sentence-object of bùjrdàu, jr̄dau...ma? or jr̄dau bùjrdàu? is a statement, bùjrdàu (or jr̄dau, etc.) is best translated in the English past:

wŏ bùjrdàu tā shr dàshr̆.	I didn't know he was an ambassador.
↑nĭ jr̄dau tā shr dàshr̆ ma?	Did you know he was an ambassador?

Otherwise, the choice of whether or not to use the past depends on context:

wŏ jr̄dau tā syăng chyù Mĕigwo.	I know/knew that is is/was thinking about going to America.

10.	↑...ba?	(final particle, adds a tone of probability to questions and statements)
	(a) ↑nĭmen dōu hău ba?	You're all well, I suppose? OR You're well, aren't you?
	(b) wŏmen syàndzài dōu hău, syèsye.	We're all fine, thanks.

10.1

↑nĭmen dōu hău ba?

↑tā yĕ lái ba?

↑tā dzwò fēijī chyù ba?

↑ tā syàndzai chyù ba?

nĭ jr̄dau ba.

NOTE: ba plus question intonation best translates as "... I suppose?" or "isn't it?" (cf. French "n'est-ce pas?"). With regular statement intonation, it means "of course..."—considerably more emphatic and wheedling:

nĭ jr̄dau ba.	Of course you know! (THINK, for heaven's sake!!)

So far you have had three uses for ba:

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1. In commands and suggestions: wǒmen syàndzài dzǒu ba.

2. In questions : ↑tā yě lái ba?

3. In statements : nǐ jr̄dau ba.

D. Exercises

1. Review vocabulary and patterns of previous lessons.

2. Response drill:

A. 1.↑nǐ chōu yān ma?

2. chǐng kwài dyǎr shwō.

3. máfan nǐ le.

4. nèige rén bútài kèchi.

5.↑nǐ shémme shŕhour gěi tā chyán?

6.↑nǐ dzài Nyǒuywē syǎng jùdzai nǎr?

7.↑tā shwō Jūnggwohwà, shwōde hěn màn, shr̀bushr?

8.↑wǒ géi nǐmen jyèshau jyèshau, hǎu ma?

9.↑nǐ hwèi shwō Jūngwén ne, hwèi snwō Fàwén ne?

10.↑máfan ní, nǐ jr̄dau bùjrdàu tā shr tsúng shémme dìfang láide?

11.↑jèige bǐ shr dzài nár mǎide?

B. 1. nǎrde hwà.

2. tsúng Fàgwo láide.

3. dōu hwèi shwō yìdyǎr.

4. hǎu, syèsye.

5. bùjrdàu. wǒ syàndzài bùgěi.

6. syèsye, búhwèi.

7. shr dzài Hwáshèngdwùn mǎide.

8. dwèibuchǐ, wǒ búhwèi kwài shwō.

9. búshr. tā syàndzài shwōde hěn kwài le.

10. syǎng jùdzai Lí lǐngshr̀de jyā.

11. ↑shr̀ ma? Jāng tàitai shwō, tā hěn hwèi shwō kèchihwa.

3. Variation Drill. Give Translations:

a. ↑tā tsúng nǎr lái?	tā bùshwō
b. ↑chǐng wèn, Lǐ dàshř dzài ma?	nín jr̄dau
c. tā tsúng Fàgwo lái.	-de
d. chíng nǐ màn yìdyár dzǒu.	kwài
e. ↑tā shémme shŕhour chr̄ fàn?	tā shwō
f. tā dzwò fēijī chyù.	-de
g. tā shwō Jūnggwohwa.	shwǒde hěn dwèi
h. tā dzài dàshrgwǎn yòubyar jù.	wǒ bùjrdàu
i. wó mǎi yìdyǎr chr̄de dūngsyi.	gěi tā
j. tā hēde jyǒu búshr tā mǎide.	↑...shr shéi mǎide ne?
k. ↑wǒ géi nǐmen jyèshau, hǎu ma?	jyèshau
l. chǐngtsài, jyǒu, tā dōu yàu mǎi.	chyù
m. tā shwō tā jr̄dau dàshrgwǎn dzài nǎr.	bù

n. tā dzwòde neige fēijī tsúng Táijūng lái.	shr...de
o. ↑tā chōude yān shr shéi mǎide?	gěi tā
p. wǒ géi Mǎ syānsheng mǎide chīngtsài, tā bùchr̄.	dōu

E. Dialogues

1. (a) Lǐ syānsheng, nǐ láide hén dzǎu a.

(b)↑dzǎu lái dyar bùhǎu ma?

(a) nǐ Jūnggwohwà, shwōde hén hǎu.

(b) nǎrde hwà; wǒ shwōde tài màn le.

(a) màn dyar shwō, yě hén hǎu.

(b) syèsye. nǐ tài kèchi le.

2. (a)↑Gwóyīng, nǐ dàu Nyǒuywē chyu, dwèibudwei?

(b) dwèi le. ↑ní dzěmme jr̄dau ne?

(a) shr Jāng syansheng shwōde. ↑ní syǎng jùdzai nǎr ne?

(b) wó syǎng jùdzai hwǒchējàn nèrde Nyǒuywē Lyúgwǎn.

(a) ou. Jāng syansheng shwō, nèige lyúgwǎn bútài hǎu.
tā shwō Jūnggwo lǐngshrgwǎn yòubyarde neige hǎu.

(b) wǒ jr̄dau nèige hén hǎu. tài gwèi le!

(a) bútài gwèi ba.

(b) gwèide, wǒ dōu bújù. wǒ jyòu yàu jù pyányide.

3. (a) chǐng wèn, yān dzāi nǎr?

(b)↑shémme yān? ↑Měigwo yān ma?

(a) bù, wŏ yàude shr Jūnggwo yān.

(b) wó syăng dzài wūdzli.

(a)↑dzài shéide wūdzli?

(b) Jàu syanshengde.

(a) máfan nĭ le.

(b) nărde hwà.

4. (a)↑chĭng wèn, jèige jyŏu shr shéide?

(b) shr wŏde.

(a)↑nĭ dzài nár măide?

(b) búshr măide, shr rén géi wŏde.

(a)↑shéi géi nĭde?

(b) shr Jāng syansheng géi wŏde.

5. (a)↑chĭng wèn, jèige yān shr ní măide ma?

(b) búshr, shr rén géi wŏde.

(a)↑nĭ jr̄dau, nèige rén dzài nár măide ma?

(b) jr̄dau. dzài Mĕigwo măide.

(a)↑búshr dzài Jūnggwo măide ma?

(b) búshr. shr dzài Mĕigwo Nyŏuywē măide.↑ní yĕ yàu măi ma?

(a) dwèi le. wó syáng măi yìdyăr.

(b) hău.↑wó chĭng nèiwei Jāng syansheng géi ní măi
yìdyăr, hăubuhău?

(a) nà tài máfan ba.

(b) búkèchi.

6. (a) lái, lái, wŏ géi nĭmen jyèshau jyèshau. jèiwei shr Wáng syáujye.

(b) Wáng syáujye, nín hău.

(c) Jāng syansheng hău.

(b) Wáng syáujye, wŏ shwō Jūnggwohwà, shwōde bùhău; nín bùdŭng, chĭng búyàu, kèchi...

(c) ou! búyàu kèchi. Jāng syanshengde Jūnggwohwà hén hău.

(b) búkèchi. ↑Wáng syáujye shr Bĕipíngren ba?

(c) shr̀. ↑nín dzĕmme jr̄dau ne?

(b) nín shwōde hwà shr Bĕipínghwà, ↑dwèibudwèi?

(c) dwèi le.

7. (a) a! Jāng syansheng hău!

(b) Wáng syansheng hău.

(a) chĭng dzwò, chĭng dzwò; ↑chōu yān ma?

(b) búhwèi, búhwèi.

(a) búkèchi; chĭng, chĭng.

(b) wŏ búhwèi kèchi; búhwèi chōu yān.

(a) eh! Jāng syansheng, míngtyan Lĭ syānsheng dàu wŏ jyā chyu chr̄ fàn. ↑ní yĕ chyù ba? wŏmen yíkwàr syăng hē dyar jyŏu, chr̄ dyar Jūnggwo fàn.

(b) tài hău le. míngtyan hēde jyŏu, wó măi.

(a) nărde hwà; wó măi, wó măi... nǐ míngtyan dzău
yìdyăr chyù a.

(b) hău, wŏ míngtyan chyù dzău yìdyăr. dzài jyàn.
míngtyan jyàn.

(a) míngtyan dzài wŏ jyā jyàn... màn dzŏu, màn dzŏu.

8. (a) wŏmen chyù dzŏuyidzou ba!

(b) ↑dàu năr chyù dzŏuyidzou?

(c) nǐ shwō ba!

(b) ou, Jāng syansheng dzài nèr, wŏ chyù wènwen tā.

(a) Jāng syansheng, hău a, ↑nǐ chyù năr?

(c) wŏ jyòu syáng dzŏuyidzŏu. ↑nǐmen ne?

(a) wŏmen yé syăng chyù dzóudzou. ↑wŏmen yíkwàr chyu,
↓hăubuhau?

(c) ou, dwèi le, Wáng syansheng dzwótyan chíng wŏ
dàu tā jyā chyù dzwòyidzwo. ↑nǐmen yĕ chyu,
hăubuhău?

(a) nà hău. Wáng tàitai hĕn hwèi dzwò tsài. ↑ní
syǎng tā géi wŏmen dzwò dūngsyi chr̄ ma?

(c) bùjrdàu, tā jyòu shwō: "chǐng lái dzwòdzwo?"
wó jyòu syăng chyù dzwòyidzwò. bùsyăng dzài nèr
chr̄ fàn.

(b) nǐ shwōde hĕn dwèi. syàndzài dzŏu ba!

F. Free Conversation

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

1. Various foods. The new terms for various items of food and drink may be used whereever the word tsài, fàn or jyǒu are appropriate; for example:

↑ jèige (tsǎi) jyàu shémme?

tsài hén hǎuchr̄.

wǒ yàu (chr̄) jèige tsài.

↑ nǐ jyàude (tsài) shr Jūnggwo tsài ma?

wǒ yàu (chr̄) yìdyǎr fàn.

When ordering food in restaurants, (but not in talking to household servants), it is possible to use the verb lái in the sense of 'bring':

chíng nǐ lái yìdyǎr fàn.	Please bring some rice.
chíng nǐ dzài lái yìdyǎr.	Please bring some more.

Note in the preceding the use of dzài. This sentence would only mean more of what had already been orderend, not something else.

2a. Drinks

shwěi	water
chìshwěi	charged water, soda, pop, soft drink
chá	tea
kāfēi	coffee
nyóunǎi	(cow's) milk
píjyǒu	beer
tāng	soup

2b. Farinaceous foods

myàn	noodles, flour, pasta, etc.
myànbāu	western style bread
mántou	Chinese steamed bread
bǐng	a small roll, cake or cookie
jyǎudz	a kind of dumpling with meat, like ravioli
chwūnjywǎr	Spring Roll
dyǎnsyīn	various small dishes for 'snacks', pastry with a stuffing; dessert
syǎuchēr	'small chow', hors d'oeuvres, appetizers as with cocktails

2c. Meats

ròu	meat; if unspecified, usually pork
jūròu	pork
nyóuròu	beef
yú	fish
jī	chicken
yādz	duck

2d. Miscellaneous

dòufu	soybean curd
yán	salt
hújyàumyàr	pepper
jyāng	ginger
jyàng	soybean paste
jyàngyóu	soybean sauce
hwángyóu	butter
táng	sugar, sweets, candy
shwéigwǒ	fruit

2e. Meals

dzǎufàn	breakfast
jūngfàn, wǔfàn	lunch
wǎnfàn	dinner, supper